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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 77— BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 31, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
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Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th Apr.	NALDERA. *		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,335
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,905
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
11th July	DUMANA ..	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th	April	NAGPORE* ..	5,273
19th	,,	ALIPORE* ..	5,283
26th	,,	PERIM*	7,648
30th	,,	KIDDERPORE * ..	5,334
5th	May	SICILIA §	6,813
26th	,,	SOUDAN §	6,696
7th	July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th	,,	SOUDAN §	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO ARRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
31st March. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
2nd April ..	KHANDALLA..	East &S. Africa,
2nd ,, ..	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'ch & P Gulf Ports.
5th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 102.
Telephone No. 1220.

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Y.N.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departs
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	2nd April
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6089	28th ,,	9th Apl
Penag Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
• Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th May

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd with food	Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Jangkai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279, Telegrams "YUSEN"

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Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each. ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,35,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS
S. A. H. SITWELL, Esq., N. M. MURRAY Esq., (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C. 5
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kasauli
Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency).	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbator	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.)
Conjeevereram (Out Station.)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hubli	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Viramgam
Jullundur	Vizianagram
	Vizagartam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Ambala City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gojra	Lyallpur	
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 6,25,00,000-0-0
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000-0
Called and Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000-0
Reserve liability of shareholders	Rs. 60,00,000-0-

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.
SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch and Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH.—4/5, Church Gat Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p.a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.
SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates can be had on application.
STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.
The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.
H. B. SHIVDASANI.
General Manager

INSURANCE.

IE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
TRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
PEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
r particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
USTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road. Fort. Bombay.)
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bly for particulars to:—
srs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
phone No. 1220.

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best terms for Agents.
TED reliable and PUSHING S in every District and Town of the Presidency, Central Provinces and
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CHARGE YOUR BATTERY IN 20 MINUTES.
RADIOLITE preserves the life of your new battery.
Rejuvenates old, weak, sulphated and sluggish batteries.
Makes them full of life, vigor and pep.
Removes and prevents sulphation.
Will charge any make of battery in 20 minutes.
Will not over-charge.
Prevents plate buckling, warping, cracking.
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RADIOLITE WILL DOUBLE THE LIFE OF A NEW BATTERY.
RADIOLITE HAS PROVEN ITSELF.
Read what people here in your own town have to say about it.
Radiolite does more than is claimed for it and does it well.
GET YOUR BATTERY CHARGED AT THE NEAREST CHARGING STATION
7, Hummum Street. Fort. Bombay.
Agents wanted to start 'Radiolite' charging Stations.
Apply, Sole Agents—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY LIMITED,
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

WANTED

WANTED—Pushing and Influential DISTRICT AGENTS and CANVASSERS everywhere on a decent commission or salary or both to canvass Life and Marriage Insurance Policies of monthly premium of Rs. 2 and 1. No medical examination. Females insured on uniform premium. Marriage Policies are granted to minors through their Guardian. Maximum amount of claim payable under each Policy being Rs. 500 and 250 in 1st and 2nd classes respectively. For particulars, address HANSLOX LIMITED, Managing Agents, THE VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Insurance Department) Delhi.
2

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science ?
You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality: gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing
THE
Latent Light Culture
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA)

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road ,BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and regenerates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

Dr. I. M. Mallicks'
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues, apply Manager,
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

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WE SUPPLY.
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI.
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A well-educated man, having knowledge of Port Trust Docks. Handsome salary. Apply to K. HATIMBHOY & CO., Carnac Bunder, Bombay.
A R10091

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, Gujrati knowing Hindu preferred. Apply stating salary required and experience, Post Box 3083, Mandvi Post, Bombay.
A R10129

WANTED—Eight influential CANVASSERS to canvass advertisements for 'Excelsior India' the coming Quarterly—nations novelty—charming product of best brains. Highly liberal terms. Apply sharp to EXCELSIOR INDIA Office, Diana Flat, Lamington Road, Bombay.
A

AGENTS AND DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our Metal Toys (An Attraction) painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 2 (Postage extra). Illustrated catalogue for annas four in stamps. (THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp, Karachi.
A R10128

DO YOU WANT A JOB?—Then subscribe "WANTED," a weekly journal which gives profuse informations of vacancies throughout India and abroad. For free specimen copy write with half anna stamp to "WANTED," Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
R10080

MONEY! GOOD MONEY!—Is the one study and aim in life of the generality of mankind. Earn it. Become rich. Our Correspondence Course in SOAP-MAKING in your hands, can be made to yield thousands of rupees. Sensational, wonderful new processes. No business can be started so easily and with so little a capital, and grow so rapidly. Huge profits. Hundreds of testimonials. Generous terms. Enclose -/3/- stamp. H. WAID COLLEGE, S. M., 2, Rawalpindi.
A

WANTED—SECRETARIES for new Branch offices of an established Insurance Company, (started in 1908) to be opened at Poona, Surat and Goa. Decent remuneration for decent and capable persons. Security of one to two thousand rupees, in cash or in the shares of the Company essential. Those who are in a position to form, at these stations, a local Board of Directors of respectable people would be given preference. Lady canvassers also required. Good terms. Apply to Box No. 154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10126

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of HEAD MISTRESS of the Vernacular Middle Girls' School, Akola. Applicants, who should be Marathi knowing, should apply to the INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS, NAGPUR CIRCLE by June 1st, 1924, giving in full details regarding religion, family, race, age, training and previous experience with copies of testimonials. The pay offered for the post is Rs. 75—5-2—100. Preference will be given, other things being equal, to a secondary trained woman teacher. Arrangements will be made to provide the applicant with accommodation in the present quarters attached to the school. (Sd.) A. THOMPSON, Inspectress of Schools, Nagpur Circle.
A 1539

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POST as a Salesman having twenty years' experience in cutlery, sundries, hardware, stationery, paper, hosiery, harness materials, leather, boot shoes, velvet, electric goods, embroidery laces, cotton merceries yarn, woollen shawls, window glasses, tin iron sheets hardworking, big business guaranteed. Salary Rs. 300 plus ½ per cent commission. 3 years' agreement. Apply Box No. 153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
R10124.

WANTED—Permit Manageship in any C. P. Colliery for Calcutta Graduate finished mining course, appeared examination February, suitable terms. Please write stating terms, Box No. 148, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B19318

DYER, BLEACHER, FINISHER, desires connection with a mill or chain of mills as departmental head or superintendent. Please write Box No. 150, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10118

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR LAUNCHES AND TUG BOATS—Wanted on charter during monsoon between 60 to 100 feet long preferred. If found satisfactory during use same may be purshased also. Apply stating size, speed etc., to Box No. 157 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10132

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Spacious GODOWN at Kamta Street, Frere Road, also available for MOTOR GARAGES. Please apply to LALUBHAI NATHUCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate Street.
C R10114

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ghodbunder Road, Borivli, for high class Hindu Family. Apply SUNDERDAS T. RAJDA, 45, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R10053

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peer khan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

TO LET—Very desirable office and residential premises on 3rd floor at 14-19 Princess Street, Off Queens Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises.
C R10069

TO BE LET.—HORNBY VILLARD. SEA VIEW, on the foreshore, ideal flats consisting Dr. Din. 3 bed rooms with English baths attached hot and cold water arrangement, tiled flooring, rent very reasonable. For further particulars apply to HARDA AND CO., House and Estate Agents, 59, Esplanade Road. Tel. 21744.
C 18969

TO LET IMMEDIATELY at Hughes Road, an extensive and up-to-date SHOWROOM with basement, best suited for large motor, dress-making and other business requiring first class display, plenty of space for office, conveniences for workshop, if necessary, very moderate rent, immediate occupation. Particulars could be had from T.R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 19249

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—3 complete CAGE OIL PRESSES, 5 tons capacity in 12 hours. Ask full particulars Box No. 152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10123

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THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS—Revision classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination of 1924 will commence at the Institute of Commerce from 17th March 1924. Backward Students of any class may join on a nominal fee. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, MR. BHARUCHA, F.C.R.A, G.D.A., Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
19209

HOTELS.

GANESH INDIAN HOTEL MUSSOORIE.

(L. MANSA RAM HOTEL.)

An ideal place to stay, centrally situated, bright airy, well furnished and electric lighted with separate arrangements for Orthodox Hindus. Good food and charges moderate. Apply to MANAGER GANESH INDIAN HOTEL.
Telegrams:—"GANESH MUSSOORIE".
R9963

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AN EXPERIENCED European traveller connected with the promotion of Indian Industries is about to make an extended tour throughout India, Burma and Ceylon with a possibility of a visit to Java and the Straits. Local Manufacturers desirous of having their samples carried should apply for terms and further particulars to Box No. 156, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

MOTOR LORRIES, TYRES AND TUBES
also
VAUXHALL AND CROSSLEY CARS.
With a view to CLEARING the prices of the above have now been substantially reduced, Inspection invited.

SLOUGH SYNDICATE (India) LTD.
11, Elphinstone Circle,
DEPOT:—Hajee Bunder Sewree.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Feve
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
113, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bomb
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

THE STORY OF COCOGEM.
Four Well Printed and Illustrated
Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufactur Packing."
Vol. 2.—"Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3.—"Cook Book" 90 New Reci
Vol. 4.—"As Told by Satisfied Custo
Sent free on request.
Address:—
COCOGEM Box 4, Tatapuram P
Cochin State.
T

SALE OF SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, CUPBOARDS, SHELVING, Etc., SUITABLE FOR A CHEMIST'S SHOP and Co., Ltd., are moving from the premises at present occupied by them in "Mansion House", Elphinstone Circle, to "Mansion House", Hornby Road, opposite Navsardings, and offer for sale the surplus fixtures and fittings, which can be seen at their Elphinstone Circle Branch. Offers may be made to the Head Office, Churni Road (Queens
T

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHEAP RETURN TICKET

1ST AND 2ND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at reduced fares between stations on this Railway will be issued on any day during the month 1st April, 1924, available for completion of the return journey from date of issue as under:—
5 days for distances upto 150 miles.
7 days for distances 151 miles to 250 miles.
10 days for distances 251 miles and upwards.
Full particulars can be had at the principal stations or from the undersigned.
A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager
G. I. P. Railway.
3

THE PEARL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debenture Holders of the Pearl Mills, Limited, that the Debentures for 1,00,000 bearing interest at 5½ per cent per annum are falling due on the 1st day of April, 1924. The amount of the said Debentures together with interest will be paid off at the registered Office of the Company "CUJOY HOUSE", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on or after the 1st day of April, 1924, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (I.T.) on the production of the Debentures duly discharged.
Interest ceases on the Debentures from the 1st day of April, 1924.
By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, Ltd.
Secretaries, Treasurers, etc.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort,
Bombay, 19th March, 1924.
42

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS LTD.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad, Deccan.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 8th day of April 1924 to the 22nd day of April, 1924, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 31st March, 1924.
C19324

NOTICE.

ALL THE MEMBERS of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD., are hereby notified that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1924, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Hall of the Association to transact the following business.
(a) To consider the requisition regarding the opening of the New Crop Contracts.
(b) To fix the due date for the new Tojimandi transactions.
(Sd.) NARANDAS NAGINDAS,
Hon. Secretary.
C19332

NOTICE.

REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of the TANGANYIKA TERRITORY:—
TWIN SCREW STEAMER, gross tonnage about 350.
Suitable for coastal buoy work, large beam required.
Economical Coal consumption—to steam not less than 1000' on bunker capacity.
Fitted with 2-5 ton derricks, Cabins for 4 passengers.
Dynamo lighting—Evaporator.
All details should be supplied including date of building.
Horse-power, boats, wireless. Lowest price for sale to be quoted.
Apply to:—
The CHIEF SECRETARY,
The Secretariat,
DAR-ES-SALAAM
Tanganyika Territory.
R10135B

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LIMITED.

SECOND-HAND BOILERS AND STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for 4 Boilers by Tinker and Shenton, 30ft. by 8ft. each—3 of 125 lbs. pressure and 1 of 110 lbs. pressure. Also 1 Horizontal Cross Compound Jet Condensing Engine, 950 I. H. P., by Benjamin Good fellow, made in 1888. All the above in good working condition. For particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
19187

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR on a monthly pay Rs. 150—10/2—200 and a carriage allowance of Rs. 15 per month for the Lady Willingdon Dispensary for Women, Jacobabad. Free quarters and private practice allowed.
Applications should be sent with testimonials to the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, not later than April 25th, 1924.
(Sd.) A. S. V. ACOTT,
Deputy Commissioner,
Upper Sind Frontier.
Jacobabad, March, 1924.
C19329

THE MALABAR FORESTS AND RUBBER CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDER CONFIRMING the Reduction of Share Capital of the Company having been obtained from the High Court and the certified copy thereof having been filed with the Registrar of Companies, the Shareholders are hereby requested to present the Share Certificates to the Registered Office for the necessary endorsement.
Dated the 26th day of March, 1924.
By order,
M. C. AMIN,
Secretary.
C19335

NOTICE TO CREDITORS,

RE: ESTATE OF BHAWANIDAS TECKCHAND.

I, the undersigned beg to inform the Public that I am appointed Trustee of the Estate of Bhawanidas Tekchand by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 4th day of March, 1924, pursuant to the Composition Scheme passed by the High Court herein. Please therefore note that I am directed to pay 4 annas in a rupee towards the claim or claims of the creditor or creditors of the said Estate and the same would be paid to them whenever they call upon me at my following address during the Office hours from 12 noon to 4 p.m. except on Sundays and Holidays. If anybody fails to attend office, in such case I shall not be liable for any negligence on my part as a Trustee of the said Estate.
Yours etc.,
GULAM HUSAIN HAJI ALARAKHIA,
Trustee of the estate of Bhawanidas Teckchand.
Address:—
Gulam Hussein Haji Alarakhia,
C/o Haji Alarakhia and Sons,
No. 5, Dagina Bazar, Mambadevi
Bombay.
C 19327

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of STORES and MATERIALS required by the Company during the 12 months, 1st July, 1924, to 30th June, 1925, as set out in the undermentioned Schedules, will be received by the SECRETARY, at the Company's Head Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, up to 2 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1924.
SCHEDULE A.—Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Wire, etc.
Pipes and Pipe Fittings.
Iron and Steel Sections, Plates, etc.
SCHEDULE B.—Brushes, Ropes, Twines, etc.
Oils and Paints.
SCHEDULE C.—Building Materials and Timber.
SCHEDULE D.—Sundry and Electrical Stores.
SCHEDULE E.—Cables, Steel Conduit (Insulated), etc.
SCHEDULE F.—Road Materials.
FORMS OF TENDER with Schedules, for which a sum of Rupees Two each must be paid, may be obtained on and after TUESDAY, April 1st, from the Chief Storekeeper, at whose office in Colaba Tramway Depot samples of stores may be seen between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m., except on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.
TENDERS may be accepted in whole or in part. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Covers containing Tenders must be endorsed "TENDERS FOR STORES."
EARNEST MONEY.—A sum of Rs. 200 in cash only (cheques and Government Securities will not be accepted) must accompany each Tender as Earnest Money.
Earnest Money must be enclosed in a separate cover and must not be enclosed in the covers in which Tenders are submitted.
Any Earnest Money deposited shall be forfeited, if the tender which it covers is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation as to the Company's decision in regard to his tender, or fails to deposit within 10 days of such intimation the security that he will be required to deposit with the Company in the event of acceptance of the whole or any part of his tender.
STAMP.—Tenders must be stamped with Government of India Special Adhesive Stamp of one rupee before they are submitted to the Company. Tenders which are not so stamped will not be considered.
C. N. MOBERLY,
M.Inst.C.E.,
General Manager.
Tramway Building,
Bombay, 27th March, 1924.
C19316

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for excavating earth, murum and boulders (including blasting if necessary) and filling into wagons unloading and levelling same in portions of the southern part of the storm water Reservoir as directed, also breaking rock and boulders met with into rubble and stacking into depots will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 8th day of April, 1924.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, D. E. Works at his office, Love Grove Road, Worli, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Dev. Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 29-3-1924.
C19333

NOTICE.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY GOVERNMENT
"S. S. LORD MILNER."

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Government s.s. "LORD MILNER" now laying at Dar-es-Salaam.
Gross Tonnage 495, Net Tonnage 97.
Built in 1898 for the GERMAN GOVERNMENT.
Length 165, Beam 27-8.
Draught 13, speed 9 knots.
Twin Screw, N.H.P. 89.
Boilers in fair condition, Engines in good condition.
Hull requires overhaul.
Sealed tenders marked "TENDERS for GOVERNMENT s.s. LORD MILNER" should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th June, 1924. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
F. J. DURMAN,
Acting Chief Secretary.
The Secretariat,
Dar-es-Salaam.
R10133

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai SITABAI, widow of Balchand Kantiram, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.
MANECKLAL SHIVJIRAM, a Shroff, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lasangaum but at present temporarily residing at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd). P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATELL,
The 19th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
19322

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N H. MOOS, Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 3382 of 1922 wherein Shaik Alibhoy and others are plaintiffs and Bai Sakinabai and Another are Defendants has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Narabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of quit and ground tenure but at present sanadi together with the messuages standing thereon at Duncan Road, 2nd Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 1293 or thereabouts square yards in the Collector's record shown as 429 square yards and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 5082-5082, New No. 9/94, Old Survey Nos. 1/4410, 2/4410 and 5/4410 and New Survey No. 5657 and Cadastral Survey No. 4020 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 702 and Street No. 10-12 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North and West property of Ramchandra Bhicaji, on or towards the South by Duncan Road Cross Lane, East Sweepers' passage.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19326

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2546 of 1920.
MANEKCHAND JUXIBHAI ..... Plaintiff
v/s.
(1) CHUNILAL LOWJI and others ..... Defendants.
PURSUANT to the consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 7th day of April 1924 at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the Mody Khana Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-two and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740-740, New Nos. 5959-5960, Old Survey Nos. 1098-1099, and New Survey Number 8543 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1068 of the Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963 and Street Nos. 79-72-74-133 to 139 and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdool Cayum, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and the house of Moosa Mopla, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street and on or towards the East by Mody Bay Street.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the 2nd Defendant abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 23rd day of February, 1924.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner
C19099

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3230 OF 1922.
JAMNADAS MANGALDAS ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
ABDUL GAFOOR SHAIK BULAND and others. ..... Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixth day of August, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 7th day of April, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).
LOT NO. I.
1, Property situate at Panchapakde in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette Taluka Salsette District and Registration District Thana.

City Survey No.	Tika No.	Entry No.	Sur. No.	Pot. No.	Paini No.	Hissa No.	Acreage A. G.	Assmt. Rs a. p
198	8	56	17	1,3,4&5	0	0	1 18½	7 0 0
215	,,	58	18	1	,,	Kharaba	9½	4 15 0
						out of 1 Kharaba	0 31½ 2	
,,	,,	59	,,	out of 2	0	0	0 4½	0 12 0
,,	,,	63	,,	,,	2	Kharaba	2½	0 0 0
,,	,,	58	,,	1	0	1	0 30	4 14 6
215	8	61	18	2	0	Kharaba	2	
							4½	0 12 0
							3 25½	18 5 6

LOT NO. II.
2 Property situate at Muji Wade Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Paini No.	Acreage Acre	Gunthas	Assmt. Rs. a. p
1428	325	1	0 Kharaba	2	23	4 0 0
			* 0		24	
1429	326	1 to 4	Kharaba	18	25	28 0 0
			0		10	
				22	2	32 0

Together with a house as described below in the land survey No. 326 Pot No. 1 to 4.
One house facing the East tiled having four sided roof having chunam walls together with the structure and ground below and measuring East to West 62 feet in length and North to South 42 feet in breadth and bounded as follows:—On the East, West, North and South on all sides by the land Survey No. 326 Pot Nos. 1 to 4 together with the structures and building the articles and materials inside the house and together with the well in the back portion of the house.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 13th day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C19145 Commissioner.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 746 of 1924.

HARGOVIND GORDHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Vile Parle, within the Thana District, Secretary of the Fort Vijaya Cricket Club for himself and other the members of the said Club ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

S. W. MASURKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Cecil Flower and Co., residing at Kalbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay, Secretary of the Hindu Cricket Clubs Association representing himself and other members of the said Association ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla in the above suit on the 28th day of February, 1924, notice is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit on his own behalf as well as on behalf of other the members of the Fort Vijaya Cricket Club on the 28th day of February, 1924, in this Hon'ble High Court against S. W. Masurker the Secretary of the Hindu Cricket Clubs Association as representing himself and all other members of the said Association praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the said Hindu Cricket Clubs Association be ordered to put up on the Dongre Hindu Cricket Competition Shield, mentioned in the plaint herein, a miniature shield bearing the name of Fort Vijaya Cricket Club as winners for the year 1920.
(b) That the said Association be ordered to hand over the said shield to the said Club for a period of one year till other competitive matches are arranged.
(c) That the said Association be ordered to give a prize in the shape of a silver cup to the said Club.
(d) That the said Association be ordered to render a complete and true account of the moneys received by them.
(e) That the said Association be compelled to carry out the purpose for which the said shield was presented and if necessary and in case of the said Hindu Cricket Clubs Association being unwilling to carry out the said purposes a scheme be framed for the said purpose for the aforesaid object under the orders of this Hon'ble Court.
(f) That the plaintiff's costs be provided for.
(g) That the plaintiff may have such other and further reliefs as seems proper to this Hon'ble Court.

And that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 8th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Prothonotary.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1924.
KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C 19337

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 522 OF 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 7th day of February, 1924.

Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O V rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913 and having its registered office at Esplanade Road, within the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SEWJI JETHA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, Insurance Broker, residing at Malabari House, Kharak Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendant be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,324-2-6 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum till judgment costs of the suit and further interest at 6 per cent. from the date of judgment till payment and for such further and other relief as to this Honourable Court may seem fit and proper.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of April, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 13th day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

This 15th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19334

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Auction Sale of Hardware Shop at "Sardar Graha" Lohar Chawl.

Messrs J.S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on TUESDAY, the 1st day of April 1924, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. under instructions of the parties concerned at "Sardar Graha" Lohar Chawl all the Stock in trade of the old established Hardware Shop of Mr. Fida Hoosein Adamjee Janjali comprising: Screws, Copper Tacks, Boat Nails, Spanners, Panchees, American Taps, Dies, Twist Drill, Saws, Ice Cream Machines, Locks Reamers, Tools, Knives, Brass Chains, Dog chains etc., etc. in suitable lots.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY THE 5th APRIL 1924 AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFE, SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO, LARGE BATH TUB, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 67 Rehsch Street Byculla behind the Byculla Club very valuable household furniture etc., comprising dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, upholstered Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, rich carpets, pictures, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, handsome cabinets, pier tables, writing tables, sweet toned cottage piano, Godrej safe, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, reclining sofa, bent-wood chairs, large bath tub etc., etc.

The property of Tom Hatton Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1924.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

A large quantity of surgical instruments medicines, drugs, and poisons to be sold at Ordnance Depot, Bombay, behind Town hall by the order of the Ordnance Officer I/c. Ordnance Depot, Bombay, on Monday the 7th April, 1924 at 10 a.m. sharp. The drugs and poisons will be sold to such license holder who has a license and not to any other person, also purchasers will have to pay full amount at once and remove such lot at once as being accepted. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
94, Main Street, Poona.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shamji Deoji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st March 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the valuable immoveable property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel or land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Samuel Street or Vadgadi without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards and five nineths of another square yard or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 523, New No. 6175, Old Survey No. 525, New Survey No. 2359 and Cadastral Survey No. 384 Mandvi (G) and bounded on the East by Isaji Street, on the West by Samuel Street, on the North by the house of Pharsey Narsey and on the South by the godown belonging to the estate of Dharamsey Nanji and now in the possession of Keshavji Dhanji and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward Nos. 580 and 1522 and Street Nos. 113, 117 and 68 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at 14 K. Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT COPPERSMITH ROW OR TAWA LANE.

By the order of Mr. Mohanlal Parbhdas the Transferee of the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of March 1920 and on account and at the risk of Huseinbhoy Abdulaiji Karachiwalla, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 317 square yards or thereabouts and situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the Coppersmith Row or Tawa Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay whereof the Fazandar is Vishwanathji Shampa assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 63 Ward B, Nos. 931-932, Street Nos. 4-8 and 8A Tawa Lane and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the house belonging to Damodar Pragji, deceased, on or towards the West by the house of Babaji Ladokji Coppersmith, on or towards the North by a gully and beyond that the house of the said Babaji Lasokji Coopersmith and on or towards the South by the public street and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1342.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Trabji Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgage, at their Office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st March 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOEVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM CUSTOM ROAD, MAHIM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Mr. Virji Vera, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Abdul Razak Abdul Gaffur pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated 11th day of August 1921 made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Custom Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts forming portion of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 379, New No. 4132, Old Survey No. 29 New Survey No. 15 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5078 Street No. 406 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Memon Haji Mahomed on or towards the West by the house of Marwari Dama Wajaji on or towards the North by public passage and on or towards the South by a Gully.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody, Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Medow Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND PRIVATE USERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ORNAMENTS SET WITH RICH DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th April 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Nagindchand Kapurchand, the Mortgagees at the shop of the said Mortgagees at Mumba Devi, Zaveri Bazar and on account and at the risk of Sheth Tarachand Mulji, the Mortgagor:—

4 Pearl Bangles of Double string (Big.)
2 Pearl Raifuls.
4 Pearl Bangles of Double string (small).
4 Pearl Bangles (small).
2 Pearl Raifuls (small).
2 Pearl Bangles Chasma.
1 Pearl Mala with Mani.
2 Pearl Malas two strings.
2 Pearl Malas with Green Manis.
1 Pair pearl wristlets.
1 Pearl Toranmala.
1 Pearl Collar.
1 Diamond and Emerald Ring.
1 Diamond Ring.
1 Diamond Ring of 3 Diamonds.
2 Earrings set with Diamonds and Rubies.
1 single Diamond sali (Nose Ring).

The above ornaments will be on view two days previous to the date of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBI TALAO, KNOWN AS ADAMJI PIRBHOY MARKET.

The monthly rent of the undermentioned property is about Rs. 3,064.

Under instructions from the mortgagee exercising the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage, dated 21st April, 1922 and with the consent and concurrence of the Receiver appointed in suit No. 433 of 1923 (Allibhai Adamji Peerbhoy vs. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 31st inst. sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land containing 2678 square yards or thereabouts situate on the South side of New Sonapur Lane together with the buildings standing thereon known as the Adamji Peerbhoy Market bearing Collector's New Survey No. 162 and Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2816 (2), 2817 (2), 2810 (2), 2819(2), 2820 (3), 2821-2822, 2814-15,, 2413 Lohar Street No. 3A-4A; 5A-6A, 7B, 362, 364, 360 and 3 Trinity and Lohar Street Nos. 82, and 1-3-5-7, and bounded on the North by the said Sonapur Lane, on the South partly by the property of Borah Karimbhoy Alibhoy and partly by the land forming part of public passage presently mentioned, on the East by Trinity Chapel Street and on the West by the said public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. or to the Undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH APRIL, 1924 AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

Under instructions from H. H. Lakha, Esqr., Director, Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on the above date and time sell by Public Auction at Doongersi Road, Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and Devji Canji, rich glass, crockery and platedware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard by Wimbridge, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, teapoys, writing tables, glass door, silver and book cases, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, old China vases, brass ornaments, wall and table clocks, jardiniers, screws, purdas, phonographs, cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric lamps and fans, English enamelled bath tubs, hat stands, English ice box, large iron stove with hot water tank and chimney, hot water boiler, aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 31st March, 1924.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London) Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary British Institute of Mental Science, Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch, Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A PARAMOUNT—ARTCRAFT PICTURE
WILLIAM DE MILLE PRODUCTION
"THE PRINCE CHAP"
5 Reels—Featuring
THOMAS MEIGHAN
and
LILA LEE
THE MOST CHARMING LOVE STORY EVER TOLD!

It's a Comedy that has just enough tears sprinkled through the laughs to make you know the story is about real people and real life. And the people are the brightest, most lovable folks you've ever met on the screen. Of course there's a love story—two of them, in fact. And several tugs at your heart.

"THE PRINCE CHAP"

The programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Comedy.
To-day:—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"FOOL'S PARADISE"
Featuring Dorothy Dalton.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MARION DAVIES
In
"THE RESTLESS SEX"

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In
"THE MOLLYCODDLE"

Remember it's 3RD WEEK!
Running Daily at your popular
Novelty CINEMA Phone No. 40106.
To-Day 4 shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
THE "Treasure OF Kalyan"
The Jewel Picture that has
STIRRED
The Elite of Bombay.
Remember The RECORD HOUSES
During the first two Weeks!

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—LAST WEEK
Owing to the demand of public the management of the Company decided to run the picture a week more. Don't miss to see it.
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
"GULBAKAVLI"
Daily:—5, 7, 9, & 11 p.m.
Saturday, and Sunday extra show at 3 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Cinema Majestic
Presents
TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
Hindoostan Film Co's
RELIGIOUS PICTURE
JALANDHAR--SATI VRINDA
An entrancing story from the Puran, showing how a faithful woman redeemed the soul of a rakshasa.
SEE IT TO-DAY.
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

COMING!! COMING!!
Under the patronage of Shrimant Shr Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda.
Gandharva Natak Mandali
only 5 plays in Bombay at the Elphinstone Theatre
on
Wednesday 2-4-24 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MANAPMAN.
Special on account of Holiday—
Saturday 5-4-24 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SWAYAMWAR.
Sunday 6-4-24 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SOUBHADRA.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded By
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Akola:— SHRIRAM THEATRE.
Monday 31st March 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASHI—MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Wednesday 2nd April 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA—SHIVAJI
Saturday 5th April 1924 at 10 p.m. (S.T.)
TURUNGACHYA—DARANTA.
Sunday 6th April 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Lazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12 0, 64 P. 1 Gross 10-8-0
80 P. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

BE MAN
PHYSICALLY.....of Stability
INTELLECTUALLY.....of Veracity
MORALLY.....of Activity
SOCIALLY.....of Humility
SPIRITUALLY.....of Integrity
But
nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.
VAIDY SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

COCOGEM

HOW IS COCOGEM MADE.

Cocogem is manufactured only from water-white coconut oil, extracted from the finest Malabar copra. It is double-refined in steam-heated steel kettles to remove every trace of free fatty acid, the palate-biting ingredient of bazaar oils and ghee.

This double refined oil is then completely deodorized, deflavourized and sterilized in huge glass-lined steel autoclaves at a high temperature. The finished Cocogem is then automatically packed in hermetically sealed tins. Thus Cocogem is 100 per cent. pure and untouched by hand.

Cocogem Constitutes Cooking Cleanliness.

Sole Distributors for Bombay (excluding Sindh)
NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,
227, Frere Road, Fort
BOMBAY.
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THE WORLD-RENOWNED
AGFA
PLATES, FILMS, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS, FLASH LIGHTS ETC.

THE WONDERFUL
"IHAGEE" REFLEX CAMERAS.
The cheapest on the market.
"BYK" Photo-Papers of all grades.
AGENTS:—
Dalal Trading Co.,
197-99, Hornby Road, BOMBY

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation
KEYSTONE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
GREASE
The Master Lubricant Since 1884.
Agents:—
Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.
58, Forbes, Street.

MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM
Complete Course price Rs. 1-8 only. Train your will and Memory and learn the wonderful hidden powers of man. Attain Superhuman powers and cure diseases. Know your future events without horoscope by the Yogis secret Method. Practise breathing Exercise and prolong your life. THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, P. O. Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING
Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineations costs Re. 1 only; 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and state of birth or time of writing the letter.
Mr. Placid A. Sosia writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1923:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.
Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

YOUR HOROSCOPE
LIFE READING—For one year in monthly details Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life Reading in details, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.
One year's weekly predictions for Business men, Rs. 8. Apply to:
B. R. SREENIVASAYYA,
Oil Mill Street, MYSORE.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS A. NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

COTTON:

The general tone of the market since our last has still been poor, but yesterday the character of the buying seemed to have improved and it looked as if the trade were commencing to realize the difference between cotton at 35 cents and cotton at 28 to 29 cents, with new crops around 26 cents, as well as the difference between a badly overbought market and one that has been pretty thoroughly liquidated.

After such a series of breaks, it is difficult to pick the exact turning point, and, even if the market does continue to show an advancing tendency, there may still be belated liquidation of futures and spots that will bring about reactions, but we feel that the time has come to consider the market at least as practically stabilized, and we prefer to again advise our friends to operate on the constructive side, especially in case of renewed temporary weakness. The main cause of at least the last precipitate breaks, was the depression in textile circles, with an accumulation of yarns and goods in excess of demand, resulting in considerable hedge selling by the holders. If the cotton market should continue the firm appearance of yesterday, the situation in dry-goods might also change rapidly and the covering of those hedges might be quite an important factor; after all, it must be remembered that, notwithstanding all unpleasant features, the general business outlook in the United States is good, with labor fully employed and well paid, and, while there are still dark spots in Europe, the general situation seems to be improving.

However, while we expect the whole market to recover from its depression, we rather think that operations in the new crop positions will become more attractive daily. There has been a good deal of premature selling in anticipation of a very large acreage to be planted; it may be found that outside of Texas, the acreage may not be so large after all, especially since the big break in prices, and, as the supplies of old cotton decrease it will be realized, more and more, that even a fairly large crop will be well taken care of. While it is yet too early to lay too much stress on weather conditions, there has certainly been too much rain recently and preparations in the early planting districts are being badly delayed.

COFFEE:

The market has reached a level that makes caution necessary in following further advances, and it is quite possible that it might be good policy to risk conservative sales on such bulges, but hardly for more than quick turns. It cannot be denied that the force depends entirely on Brazil, as available supplies are decidedly too small for comfort, especially as Europe seems to have taken very nearly all the Rios, the only coffees that could be delivered on New York contracts except at heavy sacrifices. Notwithstanding so many assertions to the contrary, there are probably large supplies of Santos held in the Interior, but under present conditions they might as well not exist. Until free movement is permitted, no opinion is of much value.

SUGAR:

The market has been without decided tendency, but there has been rather more pressure of actual and the undertone yesterday was not very strong. There have been reports of European Beet Sugar having commenced to move, and it must be expected that demand for Cuban Sugar from that quarter will be on a smaller scale. The continuance of these high prices will, doubtless, lead also in due course to an increase in Beet Sugar production and a tendency toward a lower level.

THE CHICAGO MARKET:

Notwithstanding rather bearish private estimates of farm reserves yesterday, both Wheat and Corn were quite firm, closing somewhat higher. Fluctuations, however, have been so narrow for some time that there is no decided tendency either way, and scalping operations look the most attractive for some time yet; with a slight preference as we see it for such operation on the bull side of Wheat, but selling Corn on bulges.

CHAINED TO HER BED FOR SEVEN MONTHS.

With Agonizing Rheumatism.

Mrs. Bentley Tells How She Was Marvellously Cured By

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Mrs. George Bentley lives in Australia. Her address is 14 Hatton Street, Timaru. The Australians are great believers in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills: they have reason to be, because the world-famous Blood and Nerve Tonic has been a trusted family remedy in innumerable homes throughout their vast country ever since most of them can remember.

Says Mrs. Bentley: "After a wetting I got rheumatism set in my feet, knees, and presently spread to every joint of my body. I suffered absolute torture. My ankles, knees and fingers swelled to twice their proper size. For over seven months I was so crippled as to be absolutely chained to bed. Often I could not feed myself. Sometimes when the pain was at its worst I could hardly bear the weight of my bed-clothes. I became as thin and white as could be. Before I had been plump and fresh coloured. I thought I would never get better though every thing possible was tried.

"It was on the advice of a man who had himself been cured by them that I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Soon I could sit up; then every day the pain and stiffness lessened and the swellings went down. I gained colour and flesh, and went back to my housework. Since my cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I have not had a twinge of rheumatism."

Are you a sufferer from disorders of the blood and nerves such as anaemia, rheumatism sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia? Is your digestion poor? Are you nervous, pallid, weak, despondent? If so, try 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' You will be surprised how quickly they will help you. Dealers everywhere sell them at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 per six bottles. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 29.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 5/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 21/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 21/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 11/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 23/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 3/4.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 510.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 560.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 550.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 141.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 133.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D Rs. 171.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 236.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 170.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 337.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.30.
London—Paris Frcs. 78.30.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 100.00.
London—Rome Liras 99.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Steady Market.

	London, Mar. 29.
Tele Transfers	1/4 28/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16 Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar. 29. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 11/16
Bank Demand	1/4 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 15/16
Frcs. Demand	510
American Dollars	337
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	236
Japan	141
Singapore	170

Market Steady.

	London, Mar 28
Rentes 3 per cent.	55 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8
„ „ 2 months hence	33 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet. India Sold, Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23

Interest 7 days market loans	2 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans	2 5/8
Bullion Shipments	294,2*5

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.23
Christiania	32.63
Amsterdam	11.61
Switzerland	24 80
Belgium Yesterdays	99.87
Athens	254.50

	London, Mar. 28.
Exchange on London in Paris	78.45
„ „ „ Germany	
„ „ „ „ Italy	99.30

	New York, Mar. 28.
Demand Bills	429.75

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Mar. 28.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	21 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar. 28.
Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 86 1/2Ex-unehgd
Victory Bonds 4 %	92 1/4—1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	101 11/16+1/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	55—1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	45 unched.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (sterling Loan)	62 3/4 „
Govt. Securities 3 %	53 3/4 „

	London, Mar. 28,
Conversion Loan	£ 75
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 100—
7 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 108 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, March 29.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/7/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/8/9.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 26/5/9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26/6/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/6/9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/7.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/12.

LONDON, March 28

Bar gold ready, s. 95/11.
Silver ready, d. 33/6.
Silver forward, d. 33/4.
TONE OF SILVER—Quiet India bazar and Continent sold, China Banks bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 29.

Ready:—26—5—6

Vaida Opening Highest. Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Fagon	
Chitar 26—6—0 26—6—3 ..	26—6—0
Teji Mandi:—	
Fagon ..	
Chitar 0—4—0	

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 29.

Ready:—81—13—0

Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Fagon 81—10—0 81—13—0 ..	81—13—0
Chitar 82—4—0 82—7—0 ..	82—6—0
Teji Mandi.	
Fagon ..	
Chitar 0—14—0	

Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, March 29.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84.
5 per cent Loan due 1929-47 93/10.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 29.

After the recent decline a rise of 39 to 55 points in old crops and 25 to 26 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. At the opening the market was easier but closed steady on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 18 points higher. The advance was due to local buying.

In sympathy with the advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 554 i.e. Rs. 8½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening prominent jobbers were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 556. Selling by Shroffs caused a setback and the market dropped to Rs. 554½ but again improved to Rs. 557½ on buying by Commission Houses and prominent Shroffs and closed at Rs. 556 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 557 and closed firm at Rs. 561 on buying by Offices.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 542 and dropped to Rs. 540½ on selling by Commission Houses. Around this level Shroffs were buyers which raised the values to Rs. 543 and the market closed at Rs. 542½. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 546½ and gave way to Rs. 545 1/2 and closed steady at Rs. 548 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was fairly good. About 3000 Bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6—30 P. M.

		Bombay, Mar. 29.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	561
Fully Good Bengal	May	519
Fully Good Bengal	July	524
Fine Oomra	May	546
Fine Oomra	July	552 1/2

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Mar, 28 To-day's price.
Mar.	15.96—3
April.	—
May.	15.92+3
June.	—
July.	15.43—8
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	13.98—2
Nov.	—
December	—
January.	13.50—2
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
Egyptians—May	19.45
„ July	19.40
Nov.	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Liverpool Mar. 29. To-day's price.
Mar.	17.52+35
April	
May	16.35+31
June	
July	15.89+26
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	14.24+18
Nov.	
December	
January	13.77+19
Feb.	
Egyptians—May	20.00
July	19.92

CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, Mar. 28. To-day's Price
March	16.17+18
April	16.08+16
May	16.04+15
June	15.93+11
July	15.63+12
August	15.09+12
September	14.56+06
October	14.06+06
November	13.76+07
December	13.69+06
January	13.58+06
February	13.51+06
March	13.45+07

Centre Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 28

Months.	To-days price.
Mar.	19.70+17
April	19.70+22
May	19.70+22
June	19.65+19
July	19.60+17
Aug.	19.40+17
Sept.	19.04+17
Oct.	18.32+08
Nov	17.92+02
December	17.85+02
January	17.82+02

Manchester Cloth large ian quir , fair Sales Shirtings

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 28.
M. G. Bengal Good	10.80
„ „ Fully Good	11.20
„ „ Fine	11.60
No. 1 Oomra. Good	11.50
„ „ Fully Good	12.00
„ „ Fine	12.50
M. G. Broach, Good	13.20
„ „ Fully Good	13.60
„ „ Fine	14.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.70
„ „ Fully Good	11.10
„ „ Fine	11.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Mar. 28.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	1000
„ Exports to Continent	6000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May	27.23+53
„ „ „ July	26.38+38
„ „ „ October	23.85+23
„ „ „ Dec.	
Spot Cotton at New York	27.40+60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	27.50+37
Futures „ „ May	27.34+54
„ „ „ July	26.30+42
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 1/2
Silver foreign mined	63 7/8

	Liverpool, Mar 28. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp	300
„ „ Sales of East Indian	500

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot Dull	16.46
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	20.60
New York 11 a. m. May	27.09—01
(As known in Liverpool July	26.37+05
at closing time.) Oct.	23.86+05
New Orleans 10 a. m. May	27.23
July	26.25

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

	New York, Mar. 29. To-day's Prices.
May	27.56+33
Futures at New York. July	26.05+27
Oct.	24.10+25
Dec.	—

	Liverpool, Mar. 29. To-day's prices
Mar.	16.62+45
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.O. May	16.47+43
Liverpool. July	16.00+37
Oct.	14.33+27

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 28.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Done	£ 19
„ „ Buyers	„18 15/16

Tone—Quiet, Price sather firmer.

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net April Sellers	36 5/8
May/Aug. Sellers	3 6/6

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	London. Mar. 28.
Total Actual Export	6,000
„ Forwarded	53,000
„ Imports	16,000
„ Stock	787,000
Actual Weekly Sales	39,780
Water Twist	2/3 1/2
Printers Cloth	44/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 28.

Week's Receiptis of Cotton at U.S. Ports	53,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	27,000
„ „ to France and Continent	23,000
„ „ to Japan	19,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	629,000
„ at Interior Ports	615,000

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 28.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April Sellers	28/6
July Sellers	24/6
July/Sept, Sellers	24
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	24/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/4
Cuban Sugar M. Sellers	26/6

Tone:—Holders rather firmer, still no demand

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 28.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, May/June	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Apr.	12 1/8

Tone:—Steady

SEEDS.

London, Mar. 28.

Linseed La Plata Argentine April/May Sellers	£ 17 5/8

Tone—Fair demand rather dearer closed shade easier

Cottonseed Bombay March/April Sellers.	£ 10

Tone:—Inactive

Castorseed Bombay M./A. Hiel	237/8

Sellers neglected

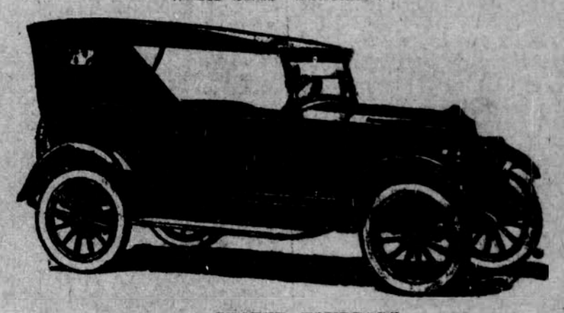
"RUGBY"

(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price **to-day.**

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 28.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. April Paid Sellers	42/3
AUSTRALIAN F/M Quiet Sellers	46
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	27/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Paid bayers Quiet.	44

Tone:—Dull freely offered.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 29. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katnis	9 14 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 14 0	12 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 8 0	12 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	69 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 2 0
Poppyseed, White	12 0 0	12 12 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	13 12 0
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	33 0 0	
Castorseed	71 0 0	14 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery Forward.	40 0 0 Rs. a. p.	5 13 0
Wheat, April/May	6 12 0	
Wheat, A/S	7 2 0	
Linseed, A/M	12 7 6	
Linseed Sept.	12 13 6	
Groundnuts M/A	68 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	15 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	71 8 0	

METALS.

London, Mar. 28.

English best Selected Copper	£ 69 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 64 3/8
Copper Braziers	„ 86
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/8
Hard Spelter	30 nominal
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 15/16
TIN BLOCK	263 1/2

BRASS

Bombay, Mar. 29.

	Per md.	Rs, a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 4 0
Do.	1	65 4 0
Do.	1 1/4	65 4 0
Do.	1 1/2	65 4 0
Do.	1 3/4	65 4 0
Do.	2	65 4 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Mar. 29.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	75 0 0
Copper	1	76 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	76 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	77 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	77 0 0
Copper	2/	77 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Kai		79 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		64 0 0
German Brass metal 1		65 0 0
German Brass, Metal 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		76 0 0
American Copper 3/4		76 0 0
American Copper 1, 1 1/4		76 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA-YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 29.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 1 9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	No. 40 /1	1 1 3
Japan	No. 42 /2	2 103
Japan	No. 20	1 2 3
Japan	No. 32	1 3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on March 28, 1924.

Cotton	18780 Bales
Wheat	6430 Cwts
Linseed	12241 „
Rape etc.,	1334 „
Gingellyseed	518 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	759 „
Castorseed	3518 „
Rice	5433 „
Myrabollams	3329 „
Cottonseed	7664 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1065 „
Juwar	386
Masur	Nil
Barley	1572 „
Bajri	924 „
Coal	6445 Tons.

LOCAL MILL CLOTH—QUOTATION.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Mar. 30.

	Rs. A. P
Khadi	
Textile	4 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches	
Standard per lb.	1 9 6
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb.,	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay.	
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth × Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finalay per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 9
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 7 0
Diamond Chula per lb	1 6 0
Pahelwan per lb.	
Hearth Brand per lb.	
Salita:—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 2 0
Phoenix per piece	7 2 0
Swan Finlay per piece	7 2 0
Hindustan per piece	7 2 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 10 0
Bombay United per piece	8 10 0
Black Check 5 lb.:—	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	9 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

B. T. Exam. (Part I) Result. University Hall, 2 p.m.

Lala Lajpatrai's lecture on "Young Citizens and their duty in the Present Crisis", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. M. R. Jayakar to preside.

TUESDAY, April 1.

Polling Day to fill in a vacancy in Bhuleshwar Ward in the Municipal Corporation. Voting at Cruickshank Road, 9 a.m., to 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-10 p.m.

Address to Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Address to Sir T. B. Nariman, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m., Lady Cowasji Jehangir to preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Monday morning the 31st instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

INDIAN MUSIC.

A demonstration will be given to-day at 5-15 at the J. J. School of Art by kind permission of the Principal by Mr. V. N. Bhatkhande and Atiya Begum, illustrated by songs by Mr. Ranjanjanker, Miss Kapadia and others, with a view to rousing public interest in the project of founding a School of Indian Music in Bombay. All those interested in the subject are cordially invited.

BAND AT SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA GARDEN.

By kind permission of the Band President and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A.F.I. will play music at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.).

SOCIAL STUDY CIRCLE

A meeting of the Social Study Circle will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 P. M. at the University South Wing opposite Watson's Hotel, when Mr. G. M. Chakradeo will deliver a lecture on "Some Urgent Civic Problems of the Times". Prof. S. N. Pherwani will preside.

Another meeting of the same Circle will be held on Thursday the 3rd proximo at the same time and at the same place, when Mr. N. B. Ichhaporia will lecture on "Le Play's Philosophy".

Member of the Circle as well as those who are interested in Social Studies are cordially invited to attend.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES' ASSN.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the above Association will meet in the College premises at 6 p.m. on Wednesday (2nd proximo).

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Wednesday the 2nd proximo at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

FREE HINDI CLASS AT MATUNGA.

Residents of Matunga, Mahim and Dadar are hereby informed that the Matunga Congress Committee has been conducting since last one month a Free Hindi Class daily from 8-15 to 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) and many residents have already joined the class and are taking good advantage of the same. Those who have not yet joined the class are requested to register their names at the Congress Committee Office, Vistani Bhuvan, Matunga, G. I. P. Railway, and join the same at the earliest opportunity. Those among Madrasees are specially requested to take advantage.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

The 57th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj will be celebrated according to the following programme:—

Monday the 31st instant 8 a.m.—Divine (Mr. G. Y. Chitnis).

Monday the 31st instant 2 to 3-30 p.m.—Scripture Reading.

Monday the 31st instant 4 to 5-30 p.m.—Religious Conference.

Monday the 31st instant 6-30 p.m.—Divine Service (Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar).

LOST SEASON TICKET FOUND.

One G. I. P. Railway Second Class Season Ticket from Bombay to Ghatkopar on the name of Javerchand Padamji is found. The owner is requested to take the same from the Secretary, the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 72 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of February 1924 the total number of patients treated in the dispensary was 1,188 among them the number of new admissions was 309 being classified as stated below, Hindus 214; Mussulmans 78; Parsis 1; Christians 16 and other class. The average daily attendance was 41.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—

Indian Gazelle (Gazella bennetti) by Lieut. Williams.

Himalayan Bear, cub (Ursus tibetanus) by Mr. E. S. Darnwala.

Mongoose Lemur (Lemur mongoz) by Sir Arnold Wilson through the Curator, Bombay Natural History Society.

Uryal (Ovis cycloceros) by Mr. W. Winter.

Dog-faced Baboon (Cynocephalus hamadryas) by Mr. G. W. Elcock.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The following is the list of office-bearers of the Parsi Central Association elected this month that will be in power for two years according to Rules:—

President—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

Vice-Presidents:—Sir H. A. Wadia; Sir H. C. Adenwala; Mr. M. P. Kharegat.

Treasurer:—Mr. S. E. Warden.

Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. S. N. Gazder.

Members:—Dr. Jehangir Cursetji; Mr. P. C. Sethna; Mr. R. P. Masani; Dr. S. S. Batliwala; Mr. D. J. Irani; Dr. D. B. Master; Mr. E. R. Hirji Behadin; Mr. J. J. Vimalalal; Dr. J. K. Daji; Dr. S. C. Hormasji; Mr. K. C. Lalkaka; Dr. M. E. Pavri; Mr. B. R. B. Jeejeebhoy; Dr. N. H. Chooksey; Dr. A. D. Mody; Mr. C. D. Mahalaxmiwala; Mr. S. N. Ponchkhanawala; Sir Temulji B. Nariman; Mr. M. E. Joshi; Mr. P. J. Marzoan; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; Mr. N. F. Kenny; Mr. Naoroji H. Katrak; Mr. N. M. Dumasia; Mr. B. F. Bharucha; Mr. K. B. Marzban; Mr. M. P. Madon; Mr. S. B. Billimoria; Mr. N. N. Boyce; Mr. P. M. Kanga; Mr. Jamsetji A. H. Wadia; Mr. Kavasji J. Sett; Mr. J. D. Mahalaxmiwala; Mr. Jehangir R. Dubash; Mr. Dadiba H. Bilimoria; Mr. Framroz A. Vasi; Mr. M. A. J. Noble; Dr. K. K. Dadachanji; Mr. M. M. Cama; Mr. Ardeshir Sanjana Naraiwalla; Mr. Dhunjibhoy B. Petit; Dr. J. N. Duggan; Mr. R. N. Boyce; Mr. P. N. Apakhtiam; Mr. J. P. Mehta; Mr. B. N. Karanjia; Mr. B. S. N. Cooper; Mr. Ardeshir J. Billimoria; Mrs. Hirabai D. Petit; Mr. P. S. Gazdar; Dastur D. P. Sanjana.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Prize Distribution Ceremony of the King George English School and High School for Girls was held at Dadar on Saturday when H. E. the Governor of Bombay gave away the prizes.

Mr. Mathradas Vassanji said: I for one hope that the Millowners' Association will not be slow to recognize the efforts of the Society in the cause of education which is at the bottom of our activities tending to regenerate the classes as well as the masses. If Your Excellency in however slight a degree recognises and sets a seal of approval on the activities of our Society and affords encouragement and substantial help to the Society or even a verbal guarantee of continued help to Society's Institutions as far as Government Funds permits it will go a long way to push the Society's private efforts to a successful culmination in the matter of substantial collection of a building fund without which it has become extremely difficult to house the numerous students who seek admission to the Society's Institution every year some of whom have to be reluctantly refused admission for want of adequate space.

Mr. Khopker then read the last year's report.

GOVERNOR'S REMARKS.

Sir Leslie in the course of his speech, said: I am very glad to have this opportunity of paying my first visit to the King George English School, and I am sincerely grateful to you for your warm welcome to me.

In the report on the progress of the Indian Education Society, a very interesting story is told, and the Educational Brotherhood formed by the Society can indeed be proud of the results of its self-sacrifice and unselfishness, when it is realised that, from the date when the School started in 1912 with 125 boys, today the School teaches about 850 boys, nearly 300 of whom belong to the backward classes, while the number of girls in the Girls School has now risen to 100.

You Sir, in your speech, have very truly said that education, or whatever sort, is welcome for the uplift of the masses. I have been endeavouring, since I have been in Bombay, to acquaint myself with all the efforts made, either by Government, by the Municipality, or by private associations or individuals, in connection with primary, secondary and University education. In the short space of time since I arrived in Bombay, I have seen much, but I naturally have not had time or opportunity to study as closely as I would desire, and as I intend to do, the educational system throughout the Presidency. I am, however, convinced that the educational problem is the most pressing problem which confronts the country, and, when one properly appreciates the import of the figures showing the vast amount of illiteracy, there is no one who cannot but feel that the future of India lies in the education of those illiterate millions, and that India can never take her proper place in the civilised world until the problem has been adequately dealt with.

In your speech, Sir, you have dealt with the question of Government assistance, and in your report you have dealt with the question of the cost of the new building, and you have asked Government for one-half of the total cost. Government had hoped that it would have been possible to have restored, in this year's Budget, the normal figure of Rs. 2½ takas for the provision of building grants to all classes of educational institutions, but, owing to financial stringency, the figure had to be kept to the current year's expenditure of Rs. 80,000. A further financial difficulty arose, and it was necessary to reduce the total figure for the educational budget for next year, as in the budget statement it had been anticipated that the Council would agree to the re-enactment of the Court Fees Bill, but, when this Bill was not passed by the Council, a pro rata cut had to be made throughout all the departments of Government, and the share of this cut to the Educational Department was Rs. 2,43,000. Under the circumstances it is difficult, however anxious Government is to give all the assistance possible to educational establishments, to provide the money that Government would desire to provide to deal with this all-important and pressing problem of education generally in the Presidency, and I am tempted again to refer to the fact that we in this Presidency can never hope to carry out the essential work in education, and the essential needs to the public life of the community, so long as the financial relations which exist between the Presidency and the Government of India continue as they are to-day. I have said before, and I repeat again, that, although we are a great industrial community in Bombay, and although great efforts are being made throughout the whole Presidency to develop the agricultural and industrial interests, financially we shall, under the present arrangement, reap little benefit from these efforts; and I do strongly urge all, whatever may be their political ideas, to support Government in the protests which it has made, is making, and will continue to make for a re-adjustment of this financial settlement, which deprives the Presidency of that revenue which is absolutely essential to its progress.

I have dealt but shortly with the School itself, but I assure you it has been a real pleasure to me to be here to-day and to distribute the prizes. It is only by personal visits such as this that I can make myself personally acquainted with the Educational Institutions of the Presidency, and I sincerely congratulate the Society and the Staff on the great work which they are doing.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Ram Mohan English School was celebrated on Saturday, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah presiding.

The report stated that there were 234 students on the roll of whom 182 were boys and 52 girls. The average daily attendance last year was 200. The school was teaching up to the Matric Standard and the grant-in-aid stood at about Rs. 2,500. Religious instruction of a non-sectarian character was given to the students, and there were various kinds of activities in which the students took part. The poor boys' fund started by the boys last year amounted to Rs. 85-8-0. The financial condition of the school was not quite satisfactory. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 3,963-10-11. The income from all sources amounted to Rs. 17,178-10-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,868-13-1. The school wanted more accommodation, more furniture and more pictures to make it more attractive. Their greatest want was a vernacular school of their own. The Committee thanked the many donors and helpers of the school.

Sir Ibrahim congratulated the management on the success they had achieved which was evident from the large number of students in the school and the excellent tuition given by them. The efficiency of the institution was proved before them by the fine demonstration they had given before the guests of that evening. The management was to be congratulated on the high standard they had achieved. No service was of greater value to the country than the education of the young, and anybody who was prepared to devote his time and energy to that cause deserved well of his country. A prize distribution ceremony like the one they were holding there that evening was a great encouragement to the students to apply themselves to their studies. In school life there was no room for jealousy and every student had to apply himself to studies and achieve better results than his fellow students. The success of the younger generation depended on concentrating itself in a spirit of emulation in enabling themselves in mind and body and train themselves for the service of the country.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

PROSECUTIONS UNDER INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1911.

On the 25th March 1924, in the Court of the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, the Spinning Master of the Indian Mill was fined Rs. 50 for failing to guard the beater covers, desk doors, and dust chambers on several scutchers as required by Rule 53 of the Factories Rules.

In the Court of the Fifth Presidency Magistrate Dadar, on the 26th idem, the Manager of the Simplex Mills was fined Rs. 200 for failing to guard the undershaft on a universal winding machine. The evidence showed that the Factory Inspector had passed an order to protect the undershaft. The order had not been complied with and a woman operative received serious injuries as a result. The Court in fining as stated above, directed that the whole of the fine be paid as compensation to the woman.

DELIBERATE WASTE OF WATER.

On Thursday, the 27th instant, at the Dadar Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. B. Kantak, Superintendent, Bombay Water Works, charged one M. Hassabally Khambaty with failure to keep in efficient repair the water taps of his premises, known as Bohra's Chawls, situate at Dadar Kumbarwada, causing thereby waste of water for nearly 27 days from 16th February last to the 13th instant. The accused having pleaded guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

POSSESSION OF OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE.

Excise Inspector Hudson placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, at the Esplanade Police Court, Ah Sing Ah Tung for being in possession of opium without a license.

A Customs peon doing duty at the Blue Gate at Victoria Docks on suspicion searched the accused and found tied round his waist opium weighing 3 lbs. 32 tolas and value Rs. 2,552. The accused having a previous conviction for a similar offence was convicted to suffer rigorous imprisonment for nine months and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default further six months.

ONE YEAR FOR CHEATING A NEW COMER.

The same Magistrate convicted one Isaak Khan Noor Khan a young Mahomedan to one year's rigorous imprisonment for cheating a new arrival.

The evidence as led by Sub-Inspector R. N. Savant for the prosecution was that G. D. Shinde, who had been to purchase gold ornament at Moti Bazar on the 23rd instant, was followed by the accused, and while the complainant was going towards the tram lines to catch a tram a man coming from the opposite direction picked up a handkerchief and told the accused that it contained gold of the value of Rs. 950. While they were talking a third person came up and enquired of the complainant if he had seen him dropping his handkerchief containing gold. The accused who was still following the complainant drew him to one side and asked him to give whatever amount he had on his person to enable him (accused) to buy the gold which was found on the road by another man and who wanted to sell same and that he would soon return the amount. The complainant on saying that he had no money the accused searched his pocket and withdrew the gold ornament which he had just then purchased, and passed on to an accomplice of his who ran away with it. As the complainant was new to Bombay and did not know the roads and where to find a policeman, kept following the accused as far as Parsi Statue and on seeing policemen there handed him over.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that cheating in such a way was becoming very frequent and taking into consideration the accused's three previous convictions for similar offences, sentenced him as above.

PAREL SHOOTING CASE.

On Saturday the Coroner resumed enquiry touching the deaths of Antia Rama and Arjun Ramchandra who died of gun shot wounds received at midnight on the 11th instant whilst they were in a crowd near a soap factory at Parel under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. P. T. Mirza, who is alleged to have fired the shots was present at the enquiry with his pleader Mr. Godinho.

Sadanand Khanderao Parlekar, manager to Jagjiwan Nathubhoy and Co. and residing at Bomonji Wadi, Parel, said, there was a cry of thief from the Golanji Hill Road at midnight of the 11th March and he and Mr. Mahimker ran out with their guns. They went to Parel Tank Road near the Dharamsala and witness fired a blank shot in the air. They then went towards witness' house in Parel village, where witness fired another shot and people began to run in all directions. Witness went towards witness house because a dacoity had been committed there about two or three years ago. Witness then heard four or five shots fired in the direction of Parel Tank Road. That is on the east side. They then went into Bomanji's Wadi and Mr. Mahimker asked Mr. Bejonji Engineer what was wrong. Mr. Bejonji asked Mr. Mirza's permission to go into his compound. They jumped over a wall and went in front of Mr. Mirza's gate. About three or four feet from the gate, which was shut, witness saw an injured man lying on the ground. There were 30 or 40 men outside the gate with seven or eight lanterns. Witness noticed no sticks. The men gathered were Marathas. There were no Pathans. Witness did not hear any conversation between Mr. Mirza and Mr. Bomanji. On the 10th March at about midnight stones were thrown into Bomanji's compound. Mr. Mirza then told Mr. Mahimker to be always ready with his gun. On the 11th March at night when they went in front of Mr. Mirza's gate, Mr. Bezonji, who had a lantern, was with them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, witness said when he went out he thought the situation was alarming and as the crowd began to run, witness thought trouble was impending. Witness did not know the nature of the trouble. When witness went out, people were running along Parel Tank Road, and Golanji Hill Road. Witness' house in Parel village is about two or three minutes' walk from Mr. Mahimker's house where witness lived. There were some hundreds of people running. Near witness' house there was no crowd. The Dharamsala was about two minutes' walk from Mr. Mirza's house. Witness fired the second shot two or three minutes after the first one. People ran in every direction. Immediately after firing the second shot witness heard the other shots. Witness got to know that people were shot as he was going into Bomanji's Wadi where people were running away. All the information witness got was near Mirza's gate. Witness afterwards saw the other injured men when the ambulance came. The guns were left in their rooms before witness and Mahimker went to Mr. Mirza's gate. As the people were running they were shouting. Witness did not know that a complaint had been made about the soap factory. The reports of the four gun shots came from the same direction though he could not say if they were fired at the same spot. Witness had a double barrelled gun for which he had a license.

Replying to a juror witness said he fired near the Dharamsala to scare thieves.

Replying to the Coroner:—The whole district was in a disturbed state. Trouble was expected at any moment.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ENGINEERS.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT

Under the joint auspices of the Mechanical Engineers' Association of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Gujerat and all other similar associations of the Bombay Presidency, a meeting of the Mechanical Engineers was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday evening with a view to confirm the criticisms, objections and suggestions, etc., formulated by the Special Committee and forwarding them to the Government. Mr. Nusserwanji N. Cooper presided. About 30 engineers were present. The proceedings commenced at 7 p.m.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

The following report was read and it was resolved to send a copy to the Chief Secretary to the Government, General Department, and the Director of Industries. It stated:—

On behalf of the Mechanical Engineers' Association of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Gujerat and other similar associations of the Bombay Presidency, I have the honour to submit the following facts for favourable and sympathetic consideration by Government in connection with the desirability of maintaining the present restriction of compulsory retention of certified Engineers by the Agents of Mills and Factories as the Government of India have left it entirely to the option of local Government to maintain the said restrictions.

In the year 1863 a very serious explosion of a boiler occurred in Calcutta causing the loss of thirteen innocent lives and accordingly a bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council to provide for the inspection of the steam boilers and machinery worked by steam in the town and suburbs of Calcutta. After some opposition, Act No. 6 of 1864 was passed providing for the inspection of steam boilers and prime movers only.

The original of legislation in respect to steam boilers in Bombay was the occurrence of two explosions of boilers which also killed and injured some persons. The first Act that was enacted in Bombay was No. VI of 1869 which was applied to both steam boilers and prime movers in the city of Bombay only. Two years thereafter in 1871 there occurred at Broach and Ahmedabad two serious explosions which necessitated the extension of the Bombay Boiler Act beyond the limit of the town and Island of Bombay. It was then pointed out that factories were to a great extent managed by men who have but a slight acquaintance with the nature and management of steam machinery. It was thought necessary that properly trained and efficient men should be allowed to be in charge of steam machinery and the Rule for compulsory employment of certified Engineers therefore was introduced. This system of compulsory employment of certified Engineers has worked to the satisfaction of both Government and the people until now which is evident from the fact that no serious accidents of explosions have taken place during the past fifty years, and the factory and mill owners have never been known to have complained against the Engineers whom they have employed as regards their inability, incapacity or inefficiency. It is therefore not known what has made the Government to make such a sweeping change in the existing rule of abolishing the compulsory employment of certified Engineers and creating a new class of certified boiler attendants instead. The boiler attendants or firemen as they are popularly called are invariably derived from illiterate persons, and in the charge of the dangerous steam machinery is left to the care of such irresponsible and undisciplined persons without the control of engineers who always belong to the educated and respectable classes the safety of the life and property of the public will be greatly jeopardised. The presence and personality alone of engineers if not their superior knowledge experience and intelligence have gone far for the past fifty or sixty years to enable our steam machinery to be worked efficiently without any very serious mishaps to the entire satisfaction of the factory owners and the public.

We are not aware of any cogent reasons being advanced for a change in the present system which has worked so satisfactorily hitherto. We are further not aware of the public or the mill or factory owners having made any complaints either to the system now in vogue or to the proficiency of the present engineers and beg to humbly submit that in absence of such a demand for a change from the public or mill or factory owners concerned, there is no justification for making an alteration in the existing rules or experiment at the great risk of ruining an useful body of engineers who have hitherto discharged their duties efficiently and satisfactorily.

It may be said that by eliminating the rule of compulsory employment of engineers the various industrial factories will be benefitted by curtailing their cost of staff as they can then do away with engineers and work their factories with the help of poorly paid boiler attendants or firemen; but Government have set to safeguard the interest of industrialist only at the risk of the life of the workmen as well as the public. If a boiler in charge of an illiterate boiler attendant explodes the attendant, for want of a qualified engineer's supervision the attendant will either be killed or be prosecuted and sent to jail who has very little on him to lose thereby, but what about the innocent lives that would be lost by an explosion.

The class of boiler attendant that is proposed to be created therefore will not only be useless to the factory owners, but will be a danger to the factory workmen as well as the public if they are not under the compulsory and necessary supervision and strict discipline of well qualified engineers. There are large batteries of boilers in some of the largest mills in the Presidency containing from 12 to 16 boilers and it is simply surprising to think of such a battery of explosives as dangerous as a battery of large guns to be in charge of an illiterate fireman of no status or position in life nor any education or natural intelligence. It should not be forgotten that while the guns are trained on the enemy during war-time only and are never kept loaded during peace time the boilers under steam are loaded and worked in the heart of large lives of work people, men, women and children whose lives are in danger, when the man in charge is not capable and reliable.

There are several thousands of certified Engineers now in charge of steam boilers who are likely to be thrown out of employment by abolishing the old rule of compulsory employment of engineers. All of those received their training under qualified engineers and in well equipped works for a number of years at a great deal of expense and sacrifice of time and money and have obtained a license from Government to serve as engineers and it will be a real hardship if all of these were thrown out of employment by the new Act. These engineers belong to a class of communities in general who have no aptitude for literary and college education, but who have a natural aptitude for practical and mechanical work. These persons have received good practical technical education in works and factories and the old Boiler Act Rules have encouraged them in this by compelling factory owners to employ these men in charge of their steam plants. The old Boiler Act therefore has indirectly helped in the advancement of a sort of technical education amongst persons of special aptitude. If these useful class of Mechanical Engineers is to be wiped off by a stroke of a pen what do Government propose to do with persons who have no liking for literary education? It is true that the employment of engineers is optional and many large factories could not do without skilled and experienced engineers, but there are many small factories the owners of which contemplate sending away their engineers, and carry on their work with the help of their firemen. This will cause a great deal of hardship and heart-burning. Then there is a large number of young persons who are undergoing a training in Mechanical Engineering on the assumption that they will find employment when they obtain a certificate as an engineer. They are now in suspense whether they should carry on their training till the end or cut short their career as no due notice was given them to the effect that the compulsory employment of engineers would not be in vogue when they complete their training.

In support of our further argument we quote below the contention of the mill-owners from their report of 1229 my Association (Mill-owners) is of opinion that certificate are necessary in case of persons placed in charge of this highly technical vessels under pressure. If certificated Engineers are not put in charge than the more ignorant employer the less likelihood of the boilers being in charge of competent persons. My Association so far from disliking certificated Engineers on any ground whatsoever welcome their employments and is of opinion that it would be suicidal to dispense with their services.

In conclusion, we are very sorry to bring to your kind consideration that the Committee report from which the Boiler Act and Rule are framed is absolutely one-sided and contradictory and at times ridiculous. It has tried to belittle the parts played by the certificated Engineers in general for the welfare of industry and upkeep and the safety of their boilers.

After the report had been read, delegates from Ujain, Sholapur and Central Province agreed with the representations sent to the Government.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman after some more members offered criticisms.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBUNDER, March 29.

The Executive Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference met at Porbunda on the 28th inst under the Presidentship of Sjt. Abbas Tyabji. The Committee resolved to ask the Secretary of the Provisional Committee to form a Reception Committee of the third sessions to hold its first meeting before the 15th April and place before it the Committee's recommendation to hold the sessions in the month of Vaishakh and at Bhavnagar. The Committee expects every patriotic Kathiawad wherever he may be to make it a point at once to become a member of the Reception Committee and attend its first meeting at Bhavnagar unfailingly. The fee for membership is Rs. 10. Intending members should apply to Mr. Balvantray Gopalji Mehta, Bhavnagar and to the General Secretary, Kathiawad Political Conference, Rajkot.

(Continued from column 6.)

cal Drive and the 13/18th Hussars will be responsible for the Musical Ride. Display and turns will also be given by the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Guards, R.A.S.C. etc.

The Jumping for the King's Cup and Prince of Wales' Cup has been entered for from all parts of the Empire.

Stalls should be reserved now by letter to the Honorary Secretary, Royal Tournament 66 Victoria Street, London S. W. 1. at 15/, 12/8/6, 7/6 and 5/6 and a paid for on arrival. Last year late applicants were unable to obtain seats, 15,000 being refused.

RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

The following are the results of the Rugby Football matches played to-day:—

London Scottish seven, Harlequins thirty three; London Welsh eleven, Maesteg three. Northampton nineteen, Cross Keys nil; Leicester ten, Airforce six; Old Leysians eighteen, Old Blues fifteen; Cardiff six, Aberavon three; Bath twenty, Portsmouth United Service six; Blackheath five, Newport six; Bristol ten, Richmond ten; Glasgow Acads twenty-two, West of Scotland three; Pontypool eight, Gloucester nil; Swansea six, Guys Hospital thirteen, Chatham United Services six, London Irish nil; Roselyn Park fifteen, Old Merchant Taylors nine: Royal High School seven, Edinburgh Wanderers sixteen.—Reuter

The following are the results of the Football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:—

Match between Aston Villa and Huddersfield was not played. Match between Burnley and Arsenal was not played. Cardiff City nil, Everton nil. Match between Chelsea and Manchester City was not played. Liverpool one, Tottenham nil; Middlesbrough one, Sunderland three. Match between Newcastle and Birmingham was not played. Nottingham nil, Blackburn nil; Preston nil, Bolton two. Match between Sheffield and Notts County was not played. West Ham one, West Bromwich nil.

SECOND DIVISION:—

Barnsley nil, Hull City nil; Bradford City nil, Nelson two; Bury one, Crystal Palace one; Clapton Orient nil, Southampton nil; Leeds United nil, Blackpool nil; Leicester City two, Fulham one; Manchester U. two, Stoke two; Oldham one, Coventry City one; Port Vale two, Derby County nil; South Shields one, The Wednesday one; Stockport nil, Bristol City nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section):—

Aberdare one, Queens Park one; Brentford four, Watford one; Brighton three, Norwich City nil; Bristol Rovers nil, Swindon Town one; Exeter City two, Northampton one; Luton Town nil, Charlton one; Millwall one, Plymouth Argyle nil; Newport two, Bournemouth nil; Portsmouth three, Swansea Town nil; Reading three, Merthyr Town nil; Southend three, Gillingham two.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section):—

Accrington one, Wrexham nil; Ashington three, Tranmere three; Crewe one, Rotherham nil; Durham City one, Chesterfield one; Grimsby Town one, Southport nil; Halifax Town nil, Rochdale one; Hartlepools one, Doncaster one; New Brighton one, Darlington one; Walsall nil, Lincoln City nil; Wigan Borough nil, Bradford one; Wolverhampton three, Barrow nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE:—Rangers nil, Raith Rovers one; Partick Thistle one, Abdreen nil; Queens Park one, Clydebank one; Airdrieonians two, Celtic nil; Ayr United three, Third Lanark nil; Clyde two, Falkirk one; Dundee one, St. Mirren one; Hamilton two, Kilmarnock one; Hearts two, Motherwell one.

ASSOCIATION SEMI-FINALS.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

The Association Football Cup Semi-Finals played to-day resulted as follows:—

Newcastle two, Manchester City nil; Aston Villa three, Burnley nil.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

SATURDAY'S PLAY.

LUSITANIANS' COLLAPSE.

On Saturday two matches in the second preliminary round of the Aga Khan Tournament by a large crowd, the second match between the Lusitanian "B" and the Customs being the star attraction of the evening.

The Rangers won a decisive victory over the second team of the G. I. P., Parel, by five goals without a response. The start saw the Rangers on the offensive and after a few minutes of up-and-down play the Rangers' inside left D'Cunha opened the score with an individual run from his own half. Following the bully-off the winning quintette again attacked, but individual display on the part of D'Cunha and Sequeira spoilt their chances. A little before the call of half time, D'Burgh on the right wing ran through and his long pass was received by Cyril D'Souza who gave the Railway goalie no chance. Within five minutes of the re-start D'Cunha increased the lead by another and a little later Carter sent a stinging shot from the edge of the circle. D'Cunha again began to play a selfish game and Sequeira gave a brilliant exhibition of his dodging capacities to the supporters of his team, much to the disgust of the other forwards who waited for the ball. The Railway boys at this period had a small share of the attack and their inside forwards made several feeble attempts at combination. The Rangers halves however transferred play to the Railway area again and half way in the second half D'Cunha registered the fifth goal off a pass from the left. Further play was characterized by occasional runs by the G. I. P. forwards whose progress was promptly checked by Charles and Powell.

The teams were:—

Rangers:—Governey; Charles and H. Powell; Hennon, Carter and P. D'Souza; D'Burgh, Sequeira, M. Powell, D'Cunha and C. D'Souza.

G. I. P. "B":—A. Murray; Thompson and Malfaggini; Gillmen, W. Murray and Wilhelmi; Rozario, Fuller, Concessio, Murray and Chatterton.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and C. D'Souza.

CUSTOMS TROUNCE LUSITANIAN "B."

Every inch of available space was occupied before the second match between the Customs and the second string of the Lusitanians and great excitement prevailed among the supporters of both teams. The Customs who by their previous performances are said to be the best local team this year were undoubtedly the superior team, but the Lusitanians put up a very creditable show in the initial period and looked like scoring on several occasions. In addition to being the lighter team, the Lusitanians had not the lasting power and stubborn defence of their opponents. They gave every hope of an equal game and a close finish, but the closing stages saw them collapsing and five goals out of six were scored in the latter period. Their halves in running back intercepted the Customs passes facing their own goal and invariably lost the ball to the fast forwards of the Customs.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The game opened with even exchanges, at 3-45 and a little by the Customs was followed by a run by the Lusitanian forwards who could not get beyond the Customs' first line of defence. But they soon managed to secure two corners in quick succession both of which proved abortive. Davis and Castellino with short passes found themselves in the Lusitanian circle, but the latter was pulled up for "sticks." Gerrard, the Customs' right wing, got possession from the "free" and ran down his wing, but Vito intercepted his centre. Gerrard ran up several times and once his pass to Castellino who have certainly converted in a goal had not the latter carried. Mathe and Sebastian broke away and with a few "free-hits" in their favour found themselves in the Customs twenty-five. The most dangerous forward of the Customs, Davis, was well marked and was tackled at the cost of a penalty corner. Lynn received the hit, but made "sticks." A little later Hassett got the ball and ran through the defence beating the goalie with an easy shot while the Lusitanian side held on to Castellino whom he expected to receive a pass. Customs again proved aggressive and Castellino off a centre from Gerrard shot a few inches over the cross bar. The Lusitanian quintette now made spasmodic and individual efforts which nearly proved successful but for the time by tackling by Lynn. The Lusitanians made a favourable beginning in the second half and within two minutes of the bully-off their centre-forward lost the chance of a life time. There was only the goalie to beat, but the forwards was too paralysed to dodge, seeing Cowton rush and eventually lost the ball to him right in front of the Customs' goal. A sigh of disappointment was heard from their supporters whose enthusiasm began to wane from now. Hassett and Castellino brought up the ball and after meeting several reverses the latter scored an easy goal. The Lusitanian attack was not worth much now and their efforts seemed to be concentrated on defence. The third goal was the result of an easy run by Davis who scored with a nice swing from very near the goal line, the goalie having left his place. The Customs now gradually worked their way up and play was confined to the Lusitanian area. Singlehurst aided by Davis scored the fourth goal from the bully-off Hasset netted the fifth. Singlehurst received from the bully and sent to Davis. The latter's pass to Hassett was sent wide. Castellino who was playing a clever game dodged through after a fine hit and shot the sixth and the last goal.

The teams were:—

Customs:—Cowton; Potts and Lynn; Giles, Godfrey and Thornber; Gerrard, Hassett, Castellino, Davis and Singlehurst.

Lusitanian "B":—Coutinho; Herculano and Vito; Joe, Perreira and Albert; Cardozo, Coutinho, Sebastian, Fialho and Romeo.

Referees:—Messrs. James and Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-30—B. B. R. F. A. vs. Santa Cruz.

5-40—Lusitanian "A" vs. Y. M. C. A., Byculla.

PRESIDENCY TENNIS.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

The following alteration has been made in to-day's fixtures:—

Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 1:—Raja Iyer vs. P. Powell followed by Miss Cama and Commissariat vs. Mrs. Race and Perkins.

No. 2:—Chalam vs. K. Mathews followed by Raja Iyer and M. B. Bhagvat vs. Khatau and Bhadkamkar.

THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT.

OLYMPIA'S GREAT 1924 DISPLAY.

The Royal Tournament which will be run for the benifit of Service Charities will open in London at Olympia on May 22nd and close in June 7th. Visitors from Overseas will this year see a series of Naval and Military Displays, the like of which cannot be seen anywhere else in the world. The special feature this year will be passing in review of detachments representing the Imperial Forces who will carry to the mind every battle and every feature Empire making. The Military and Naval Units are furnishing the detachments themselves.

The Royal Horse Artillery will give a Musi-

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1924.

FAITH IN INDIA

Perhaps the greatest obstacle to human progress is the prevalent, but thoroughly blasphemous, idea that God created the existing order with all its merits and demerits, and that therefore it is impious to wish to change it radically. This idea has become identified in many people's minds with religion, how we know not; for every great religious teacher who has ever come into the world has preached the need of radical reform and constant vigilance against tyrannical abuses. The letter of Mr. M. N. Roy to Mr. C. R. Das, as quoted in the present Cawnpore trial betrays a very strange misapprehension, since the doctrine of Mahatma Gandhi was evidently in the writer's mind identified with the idea of religion as an obstacle to human progress. He call it a religious movement and in the same breath reactionary—which is a contradiction in terms.

We do not know exactly what is the ideal worth of Bolshevism as a dogma but, in judging of its practical worth from actual results, we should say that its chief weakness had been its impatience of religious thought and utterances and of religious injunctions. The reaction was natural in Russia from the yoke of the most benighted and obstructive ecclesiasticism which the world has known, but it was none the less excessive and so upset the balance of just thinking. Man does not live by bread alone, nor can his whole capacity be ruled by purely economic theories. Communism offers a solution of certain human problems, but not by any means of every human problem, as is claimed for it by some of its adherents. Mahatma Gandhi offers a solution of practically all the problems which confront the East today, and his solution includes Communism to the extent of advocating the old Oriental system of self-government which, in modern terms, is indistinguishable from the Soviet system. He preaches strict non-violence, therefore he could not possibly admit the dictatorship of the proletariate as it functioned once in Russia; but he aims at a system under which the welfare of the workers would be the primary object of Government and in which the masses of the people would effectively control the Government. We have all of us known men who, having been brought up in a conventional, "religious" atmosphere, have taken a dislike to all religion; who, having had to do with hypocrites, regard all professions of faith as hypocrisy, all pious sentiments as cant. That, it seems to us, is very much the position of the Russians who, we readily admit, have had a sickening experience of false religion in the past.

False religion is identified with the existing order; it cares nothing for human rights, which it regards as an absurd abstraction. The Congress acquiesced in the existing order till Mahatma Gandhi came; and a section of the Congress, that which Mr. Roy regards as hopeful, is once again in love with the existing order, using its weapons, joining in its game, with an apparent zest which shows how dear it is to them. The Russian people had at least preserved a proud identity under the yoke of false religion. The Indian peoples had lost both their pride and their identity. Mahatma Gandhi pointed out the only way in which those two essentials of true independence could be instantly regained; the only way in which a subject nation can attain to majesty; the only way in which the aims of nationalism can be reconciled with those of universal human brotherhood. Our objection to the attitude of Mr. Roy, and that of many other Indian nationalists nearer home, towards Gandhism is that they fail to recognise the worth of India's contribution towards the solution of the problems which now agitate the world; that they seem to us too ready to accept subjection to the Western mind. They are willing to accept a Russian or a British, or it may be an American solution even for India rather than the Indian solution which has been so fervently acclaimed in many lands. They have been so sickened with the cant of false religion that they turn away from true religion when it happens, without weighing it. It is easy to say that Gandhism is unrealisable. Well, so was Communism until realised in Russia. We believe that India's solution will be yet triumphant, if Indians themselves show but a little faith in it.

THE AKALI STRUGGLE.

The utter bankruptcy of statesmanship which prevails in official circles both in Lahore and Delhi is well illustrated in the conviction of 57 members of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee under an Act which has justly been described as a "lawless law" and for the abolition of which a Bill has already been introduced in the Assembly by Dr. Gour. If any proof were wanted that the Criminal Law Amendment Act, as it stands on the Statute Book and as it is put to use by the authorities, is inconsistent with the elementary principles of civil justice, it is furnished by this case. These Sikh leaders were proceeded against not because they were guilty of any violent deeds, but merely because they were members of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, which the Punjab Government were pleased in their supreme wisdom suddenly to proclaim an "unlawful association." The proclamation was a challenge to the self-respect of the Sikhs which the latter did not hesitate to take up immediately. They have rallied round the flag of the Committee in numbers too large for the Punjab Government to cope with successfully. Hence, the official ban on the Committee has remained a dead letter from the very beginning. The authorities, however, are arresting, by fits and starts, such persons as they think it prudent to arrest, leaving alone the vast majority of the new recruits to the Committee who are openly challenging the Government to arrest them. They dare not apply the law strictly, because they know that it is physically and morally impossible for them to do so, therefore they are compelled to have recourse to subterfuges like the above to save their face and to keep up the pretence of continuing their war on the Akali movement. With the lesson of the Gurukabagh struggle in mind they must be now aware that they will never succeed in breaking the spirit of the Akalis. But "prestige" stands in the way of honest recognition of that truth. They fail to see that their policy of pin-pricks against the Akalis is exasperating the Sikhs to a dangerous degree and alienating the sympathies of other communities as well. The Punjab bureaucracy would appear to be permeated through and through by the evil O'Dwyerian tradition and until the latter is "scotched" effectively, Mahatma Gandhi is fully justified in his contention that the Punjab wrong still remains unredressed. The campaign against the Akalis and the attempts to fan the flames of communal discord are only eruptions of the old evil which is eating into the vitals of the province. The Non-violent Satyagraha in which the Akalis are engaged is the sovereign remedy prescribed by India's leader for all her political ills; and whatever may be the ups and downs of the struggle, the final triumph of the cause for which the Akalis are fighting is assured beyond all doubt.

NOT A COOLIE!

Mrs. Naidu is a mighty propagandist and no greater tribute has ever been paid to her powers than the demand of the "Cape Times" that she should be deported from South Africa. Mr. Ismail Ahmad writes: "It is our misfortune that we have no national News-service in India and outside India. The injustice that is being done to us by Reuter is known to all. Take for example the visit of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to South Africa. We are told little or nothing of the great service that is being done by Mrs. Naidu, of the magnificent reception, unparallelled in the history of South Africa, that she received at Pretoria, Johannesburg and other places. We are kept ignorant of the numberless speeches and lectures she delivered. In our hopelessness, a shadow of happiness comes to us in the shape of Reuter's cable of the "Cape Times" comments on Mrs. Sarojini's mission. We know what made the "Cape Times" so impatient. It is the brilliant lectures of Sarojini Naidu. She attracts English men and women to hear her speeches and this the "Cape Times" could not bear. Sarojini Devi, has done in a few days, what Mr. Shastri could not do in as many months" Mr. Ismail Ahmed has hit the nail on the head. We have been told of the "crime" which Mrs. Naidu has committed in expressing sympathy for the condition of the "black" population of South Africa; but we have not been told of the real "danger" of her personality in the estimation of the Die-Hard "Whites", which is that she has attracted the "White" population to her lectures, thus bringing Whites and Browns and Blacks together in one audience—an intolerable misdemeanour from the point of view of those who stake the future welfare of South Africa on keeping them apart. Mrs. Naidu's presence is itself a telling refutation of all the charges generally levelled against Indians in South Africa, as well as an ocular and oral demonstration of the right of Indians to free status in the British Empire.

Notes of the Day.

C. Ward By-Election.

Our advocacy of the candidature of Mr. Venkatram for the Bhuleshwar Ward has brought us several letters from supporters of the rival candidate, pointing out that Mr. Damodar Govindji is also a nationalist. But that he is not a nationalist after the manner of Mr. Venkatram—a nationalist heart and soul—we gather from the fact that it is not upon his nationalism that his supporters dwell particularly, but upon his being a wealthy merchant and upon the fact that the Bhuleshwar Ward has always in the past been represented by a wealthy merchant. We, for our part, would point out that, in the past, the Corporation was elected on a smaller register, and gave little satisfaction to the general public of Bombay chiefly for the reason that it was composed exclusively of men of wealth and represented mainly vested interests. With the wider Municipal franchise, the ratepayers can hope to see a great improvement in the Municipality, but they can never hope to see any improvement whatsoever if they continue to elect the same sort of men as in the past. New men are needed who will represent the people as a whole. Mr. Venkatram, if he is elected for Bhuleshwar, will, we venture to predict, represent the interests of the Bhuleshwar merchants in the Corporation, when they arise, more forcibly than any merchant could, but he will not regard himself as exclusively or primarily the representative of the interests of any one class or community. In the spirit of true democracy and true nationalism he will represent them all. It is for that reason that we think that all should vote for him.

Anthropomorphism.

"M. Sobrayne has ratified the Lausanne Convention with regard to the frontier of Thrace and the Straits regime."—"Times of India."

The following additional news items may soon be expected:—

M. Chambre de Deputes was in a very sullen mood and turned M. Poincere out.

Herr Reichstag is no more, but his successor will soon be elected.

Messrs. Lords are considering the question of a branch at Singapore.

Mr. Assembly did not listen to Sir Malcolm Hailey and decided to give a passport to Mr Mahomed Ali.

The Municipal Nationalist Party.

The Nationalist Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation is not numerically very strong, and it is to be regretted that it is not very cohesive. Most of the members seem to take a lukewarm interest in Municipal affairs, and even on very important days a large number of Nationalist members are absent. The result of these absences is that on almost every question of principle the Nationalists are heavily defeated. The Nationalist members owe a duty to their electors, and if they fail in it now, they will have to pay a heavy reckoning at the time of the next elections. It is unfortunate that the number of absentees is growing daily. If this state of things goes on for some time longer much of the good work that the Party was able to do in the early days of its advent will be undone. We trust efforts will immediately be made to secure as full an attendance of Nationalist members as possible at every meeting of the Corporation.

Bombay University and LL.D.

The main function of the University of Bombay is to grant degrees, but it seems that even that function is not performed very satisfactorily. In a memorial submitted to the University authorities by Khan Sahib M. K. A. Khan it is pointed out that the University does not provide any means for getting the LL.D. degree, except when the honorary degree is conferred upon some "eminent" personages not all of whom deserve the honour. This is obviously unsatisfactory. In every other University in India, or outside, the LL.D. degree is generally conferred on the strength of a thesis; and the same procedure could advantageously be followed by the Bombay University. A degree conferred on the strength of a thesis is for obvious reasons the most satisfactory test of fitness in the candidate. It stimulates thinking and encourages research, the two things in which, by common consent, the University of Bombay is sadly lacking. We trust the matter will receive the immediate attention of the Syndicate.

Banking in India.

The statistics relating to banks in India show that there are 18 Exchange Banks in India, with an aggregate capital and reserve of £112 million, while their deposits and cash balances in India only in 1922 were £73 and £16 million respectively. The total deposits in all the three classes of banks in India in 1922 are given at Rs. 210 crores, of which the Imperial Bank of India held 34 per cent., the Exchange Banks 35 per cent., and the Indian Joint Stock Banks 31 per cent. only. As regards cash held against these deposits, the Imperial Bank shows 19 per cent., while the major Indian Joint Stock Banks show 20 per cent. In this respect the position of the Exchange Banks seems to be by far the strongest. It is a moot question, however, how much of the 210 crores worth of deposits mobilised by the banks in India is really at the service of Indian industrial development. There is no bank in India specialising in industrial finance now; and the gravest problem of Indian economic development is thus being shelved indefinitely. Unless the Imperial Bank takes, or is made to take, a hand in proper and adequate industrial financing, the economic development of India will be lop-sided. The statistics of Clearing House returns,—which now show a cheque currency passing in this country of an aggregate of over 2,022 crores.—are an index of the same feature,—a great preponderance of banking facilities in commerce, with hardly any such facilities for industry.

"A Bad Habit."

It is unfortunate that our contemporary, "New India", should always be viewing the shortcomings of Nationalist journals with a magnifier. In our issue of March 20, our Madras correspondent, in the course of his "Madras Letter", happened to write in connection with the public meeting held on the 7th instant at Madras to protest against Lord Olivier's speech, that among those seated on the platform were Mrs. Besant and Lady Emily Lutyens. We are now assured by our contemporary that this statement of our correspondent is "a pure invention." Lady Emily Lutyens, we are told, "was seated at the back of the Hall", while Mrs. Besant was "in the right hand seats, under the gallery of the floor." Our contemporary then proceeds to take the reader into confidence regarding the reason which prompted both these ladies to sit where they sat. "As the object of the meeting was in total opposition to the opinions of both the persons named", says our contemporary, "it is fairly obvious that they would not have been seated among the promoters." Whether all those who participated in the demonstration understood in this manner the significance of the two ladies sitting where they sat, and whether the significance would not have gone home pointedly to everybody if Mrs. Besant and Lady Emily Lutyens had absented themselves from the meeting, are questions not discussed by our contemporary. But our contemporary is not content with merely pointing out the slight mistake of our correspondent. It proceeds to deliver a homily not only to the correspondent and ourselves, but to all "Swarajist papers." Our contemporary writes: "It is a bad habit of Swarajist papers to be very careless as to the truthfulness of their correspondents, and we have had reason often to complain of the latter sending out statements which were the reverse of the truth." Press correspondents are not omniscient beings and our Madras correspondent will be the last to claim to be one. Is it impossible for our contemporary to consider that the error he was guilty of might probably have been due to an oversight rather than to deliberate intention to mislead the public? Very probably he was not present at the meeting and only read reports of it in the papers. In the "Hindu's" report of the meeting, at any rate, one reads that "prominent among those present" on the occasion were Lady Lutyens and Mrs. Besant. The correspondent, not knowing the personal views of both on Lord Olivier's speech, might have construed their presence at the meeting as betokening sympathy with the objects of the demonstration and might have imagined that they took their seats on the platform along with other "prominent" persons. At any rate, it was an honest mistake, which any correspondent not in the confidence of the Conventionists might have made. But "New India" exaggerates the slight mistake into a "bad habit" of which, in the opinion of our contemporary, "Swarajist papers" and their correspondents alone are guilty. The "bad habit," one would think, lies rather in constantly seeing the mote in another's eyes when the beam in one's own is too glaring to be unnoticed by the world.

THE SMILLIE OF BOMBAY

(By P. R. LELE.)

The millstrike is leaking away. The backs of workers have been broken. Let the generality of the people take it from me that *their own backs have been broken.* What the State succeeded in doing in 1921 by merely wearing out the Postal peons' strike in Bombay, the Millowners have succeeded in doing in 1924 and that is "the breaking of the backs of the generality of the people." *Mr. Bhatavadekar has been victimised.* This little incident, this individual wrong, is pregnant with meaning

In one respect, this strike has been unique. For the first time the workers stood on their own legs. For the first time the Kamgars were face to face with the head of the Presidency and with realities without the intermediation of politicians, who pose as "labour leaders" and of "welfare-workers" and parasites. The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal has come into existence and has justified its existence. Mr. Bhatavadekar has earned the *right* to be dismissed. What else was he entitled to? In what other way could the mill-owners recognise the real and intrinsic leadership which he showed? Did he not prove that he would not yield to coaxing, to manœuvring, to threats, to blandishments? A man so impervious must be dismissed. Gold is called gold after it has gone through fire. If it wishes to be accepted as gold, it must willingly bear the test of fire.

Bhatavadekar stands as the first real leader of the Bombay workers. Every ordeal brings forth its man: every war brings forth its general: every revolution brings forth its prophet. The mill strike which is gasping to its death has thrown forth "Bhatavadekar" as the first real leader of the mill-hands. (I am deliberately avoiding the phrase "labour leader"). The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal is the first real Union of these workers. Let it be strengthened and organised. I wish that the victimisation may stand so that "Bhatavadekar" can organise the Mahamandal. Under the auspices of Her Excellency Lady Wilson there was a Fund collected but not all spent. Let a substantial portion of the unspent balance be made over to "Bhatavadekar" for organising the Mahamandal as its Secretary with emolument. Let each one of us who has to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow bear "Bhatavadekar" in mind. When anyone goes to purchase any piece of mill cloth, let him put aside "one pice" for each rupee that he pays for the cloth as a contribution to "Bhatavadekar." I should certainly be glad if such contributions go to make up a purse for him. Mere practical politics demand that we "toilers" make a useful hero of "Bhatavadekar." Imagination rules the world and he has struck the imagination of the mill-workers.

To Mr. Bhatavadekar, the Smillie of Bombay, I have to say two things: first and foremost "Avoid the welfare worker. Insist on every representative on your Committee being one who has worked with his hands and feet for at least five years," secondly: Organise the mill workers strongly but *humbly*, make them free from the curse of drink which is the strongest weapon in the hands of capital." If he bears in mind these two requests, Bhatavadekar victimised will be far more formidable to Capitalist greed than Bhatavadekar reinstated.

FRENCH CABINET.

FIRST MEETING'S DECISION.

LATE GOVT'S POLICY TO BE CONTINUED.

LONDON, March 29.

Paris.—Ministers state that the first meeting of the Cabinet this morning unanimously decided to continue the late Government's foreign policy.—Reuter.

TORNADO FATALITIES.

400 STUDENTS NARROWLY ESCAPE.

LONDON, March 29.

Kansas City.—Eight people were killed and seventy injured at Shawnee, Oklahoma, as a result of a tornado levelling 200 buildings in the best section of the town. Four hundred students of a high school narrowly escaped as they were dismissed only a few minutes before the building was demolished by storm. There was one death at Kansas.—Reuter.

(Shawnee is a town with a population of 9,500 in the county of Pattawatomie, Okla, United States of America and is known for its cotton seed oil mills.)

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

INCREMENT IN GOVT. GRANTS.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), March 29.

Government originally proposed to guarantee the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley to the extent of £100,000. The present Government have decided to propose an increase to £600,000. The general desire expressed in Parliament is to make a great success of the Exhibition. Continuous and steady progress is being made and the promoters are convinced that the Exhibition will be ready for opening on the date fixed at the end of April.—B. O. W.

REDUCTION IN NAVAL OFFICERS' PAY

LONDON, March 29.

Fleet Orders state that in accordance with the stipulation of 1919 when new scales of pay were introduced the pay of naval officers will be reduced approximately by five and a half per cent. from the 1st of July in view of the fall in the cost of living.—Reuter.

ARMY ORDER.

LONDON, March 29.

An Army Order corresponding to the Fleet Order (mentioned earlier) has been issued. Only officers are affected.—Reuter.

DEATH OF SIR C. STANFORD.

LONDON, March 29.

The death has occurred of Sir Charles Stanford.—Reuter.

(Sir Charles Villiers Stanford who was professor of music in Cambridge University was born in 1852. He produced operas in Germany and conducted concerts in Brussels, Berlin, Paris and elsewhere. His publications include books on music.)

ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

The British airmen on the round-the-world flight are remaining to-day at Rome to repair one of the floats on their amphibian machines damaged by a floating wreckage. They expect to proceed to-morrow and, if conditions are favourable, may proceed direct to Athens without stopping at Brindisi. The weather encountered has so far been consistently bad.—B. O. W.

LT. MACLAREN STARTS FOR ATHENS

LONDON, March 30.

Rome.—Lieut. Maclaren has started for Athens. He is not stopping at Brindisi.—Reuter.

BENGAL GOVT'S. REWARD FOR BRAVERY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

This morning H. E. Lord Lytton paid a visit to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company's offices to present a cup which had been awarded by the Bengal Government to Capt. Kember in appreciation of his services in saving 111 lives in the Bay of Bengal during a severe cyclone in April 1922.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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TRAMWAY DISPUTE.

APPROACHING SETTLEMENT.

SATISFACTORY OUTLOOK.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford), March 29.

The proposed terms of settlement in the London Tramway dispute are being submitted to-day to the men's Delegates' Conference by their officials. It is regarded as almost certain that the meeting will accept them. After the terms have been ratified by the Conference a mass meeting of the men will be held to-morrow to endorse them, and it is confidently expected that London's tramway and omnibus traffic will be restored to normal on Monday.

UNDERGROUND RLYS. NOT AFFECTED

The negotiations reached an agreement at ten o'clock last night, and shortly before that hour the proposed extension of the dispute to the underground and electric railways of London which was due to take effect at mid-night was called off. The tramwaymen had originally asked for an all round increase of eight shillings per week. The terms of the settlement are stated to involve an immediate advance of six shillings to men actually operating the trams, of four shillings to workers in depots, and of two shillings dependent upon a rise in the cost of living.

LONDON PUBLIC SATISFIED.

Although yesterday the King signed the Proclamation of a state of emergency, Government decided not to issue it unless peace negotiations broke down. Naturally this better outlook gives great satisfaction to the London public who have borne the inconvenience of the last few days with stoical good humour.—B. O. W.

DELEGATES' CONFERENCE'S DECISION.

BALLOT PROPOSAL ACCEPTED.

LONDON, March 29.

As an outcome of a four-hour sitting at which Mr. Bovin urged endorsement of the tram strike settlement the Conference of the Delegates of the Transport Workers' Union has decided that the position should be explained to the strikers to-morrow and a ballot taken on Monday. It is understood that the Conference will refrain from making any recommendation to the strikers. It is stated that Mr. Bovin's speech was well received but strong opposition developed chiefly on account of the terms offered to the lower-grade men.—Reuter.

MINING INDUSTRY DISPUTE.

OWNERS OFFER,

LEAFIELD (Oxford), March 29.

The possibility of a dispute in the mining industry has been postponed. The Miners executive yesterday were divided on the latest offer of the owners. The minority were in favour of accepting the offer and at the same time asking Government to set up a Court of Inquiry into wages. The majority were in favour of rejection, and a ballot is now being taken which will probably result in a rejection of the owners terms and a request to Government for inquiry. Government would almost certainly assent and the Court of Inquiry would consider the present wages as compared with those of 1914 with the cost of living index figure and with the wages prevailing in the industry generally.

The miners' ballot now to be taken is not a strike ballot, and therefore, only a clear majority is necessary to carry the executive's proposals. A strike ballot would only become necessary in the event of the inquiry being deferred by Government. A majority of two-thirds would then be necessary to call a strike.—B.O.W.

COLONIES COMMITTEE.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 30.

The members of the Government of India Colonies Committee have arrived here except the Aga Khan who has gone to Nice but is expected a few days late.

A SOCIALIST EX-PREMIER SENTENCED.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Leipzig.—Zeigner, Socialist ex-Premier of Saxony, was sentenced to-day to three years' imprisonment and three years' loss of civil rights for having, when Minister of Justice, accepted bribes in the form of money and goods from persons awaiting trial. It was alleged that Zeigner, in return, arranged for the suspension of proceedings or destroyed incriminating documents.—Reuter.

BURNEY AIR SCHEME REPORT.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), March 29.

The Cabinet Committee appointed to consider the Burney Airship Scheme is expected to recommend the adoption of the first stage of the scheme. This means that the construction of experimental airships which could make a journey to India under specified conditions should be undertaken by the State and not by private enterprise.—B. O. W.

Major Harold Festing of Staff College Quetta left £2599.—Reuter.

"IRRELEVANT AND UNDIGNIFIED."

SIR MAURICE'S SPEECH.

EMBARGO ON HORNIMAN DENOUNCED

PARSI PROTEST MEETING.

A meeting of the Parsi friends and admirers of Mr. B. G. Horniman was held on Saturday night at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. Maneckji Patel presiding. There was a large audience present.

Mr. Maneckji K. Patel said:—We have met to record an emphatic protest against the deportation of Mr. Horniman, the steady refusal of the Bombay Government to remove the ban against his return to India, Sir Maurice Hayward's speech in the Council and the defection of Indian members.

"A TERRIBLE GOLIATH."

It is almost inconceivable that in this twentieth century a member of the Ruling race, an English journalist of high culture and talents, could have been forcibly removed from a sick bed and deported without a trial by his own countrymen—men proud of the traditions of English liberty, men who boast that England is the bulwark of the liberty of mankind and that Englishmen are the inheritors of the freedom won by their forefathers after a glorious struggle of centuries on the battle field and on the scaffold. Have not the Government of Bombay disgraced those glorious traditions? Have they not cast a slur on British justice, liberty and courage? Where is the boasted courage of Englishmen? Has the race to which Robert Clive belonged deteriorated so much that Englishmen in Bombay tremble from head to foot at the mere prospect of Mr. Horniman's return to India? Are the British Armies and Navies powerless to defend Englishmen in Bombay against Mr. Horniman? He must be a terrible Goliath indeed to defy the might of the British arms. The Bombay Government have made a hero of him. They have placed on his head the Crown of Martyrdom and shortly he will be deified by the people throughout India. But for his deportation, Mr. Horniman's name would, in all human probability, have passed into oblivion, a few years after his death. The Government however, seem determined to make his name live for ever in the history of India.

Mr. Horniman is one of those very few Englishmen of modern times who have a keen sense of justice and a feeling heart and who have the courage to face the opprobrium of their own countrymen, in strenuously advocating the cause of the Indians. His sincerity, earnestness and spirit of self sacrifice have made him the idol of the people. And the restrictions put on his movements by the short-sighted Government of Sir George Lloyd and acquiesced in by the Central Government and the Home authorities furnish a dark chapter in Indian History of official high-handedness, arrogance and irresponsibility to which it would, perhaps, be difficult to find a parallel in the history of the civilised world. A demand for the removal of those restrictions has been made by the public in no uncertain terms but hitherto the Government of Bombay have turned a deaf ear to the public demand.

It is an incontrovertible fact that the Government of Sir George Lloyd would not have dared to deport Mr. Horniman and subject him to compulsory banishment for years, but for want of unanimity among the Indian Members of his Council. The "johookamawallahs" are ever ready to support the high-handed actions of the Government as we saw but too clearly the other day in the Bombay Legislative Council during the discussion on Mr. Khorshed Nariman's motion for the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman. Although the said Resolution was thrown out, the mover has no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. It has showed to the civilised world to what depths of plausibility and sophistry an English Official could descend in the search of puerile arguments for bolstering up an indefensible case. But the disgrace and the humiliation of the Government did not end here. When the division was called on the motion, the Non-Brahmin Minister of Education Mr. Jadhav had to go a begging for votes for Government. Never was the Government of Bombay disgraced and humiliated to such an extent and in such broad day light, and the unpatriotic Non-official members who voted for Government, under official pressure, contributed not a little to that disgrace and that humiliation.

UNPATRIOTIC FOLD.

As a Parsi, I was exceedingly grieved to learn that there were some members of my community also in this unpatriotic fold. The most noticeable defection was that on the part of Dr. Dadachanji. It was never expected by any one that this aged councilor would desert the cause of truth and justice so very light-heartedly in spite of his knowledge of the fact that a vast majority of the Parsi community and indeed even a vast majority of his electors condemn the prosecution to which Mr. Horniman has been subjected. Dr. Dadachanji's apostacy has aroused the indignation of his electors and steps are being taken to call upon him to resign his seat on the Council.

While the public were entertaining hopes that the new Governor of Bombay, Sir Leslie Wilson, who had released Mahatma Gandhiji, could not but do justice to Mr Horniman, Sir Maurice Hayward made an exceedingly disappointing speech on the subject in the local Legislative Council, thus giving a death-blow to the cherished hopes of the people. His attack against Mr. Horniman in the Council has been rightly described as puerile, irrelevant and undignified. To hurl charges against an innocent man from privileged positions in the Legislative Councils and the House of Commons, specially when he is not present to disprove them, is an act which cannot but be characterized as cowardly and unjust in the highest degree. The Home Member's speech was one of the worst ever delivered by a responsible officer of Government. The statements made by him and the conclusions he sought to derive from them were to use the mildest language unworthy of an Englishman and they undoubtedly demonstrated his absolute unfitness for the high and responsible position he occupies under Government and the only honourable amends he could make to the public, whose feelings of decency he has outraged, is to at once resign the post he holds. He made such a sorry exhibition of his boasted judicial experience and temperament that one wonders whether Sir Hayward could ever have been a judge of the Bombay High Court. In his miserable speech in the Council he put forth a lame excuse for refusing a passport to Mr. Horniman in the shape of an indictment against his professional career. One fails to understand what a man's career has to do with his personal liberty of action. It was stated that he had run into debts, as if contracting debts were a penal offence punishable with deportation. Even Mr. Horniman's differences with his employers were trotted forth as an excuse for refusing the passport. In this Sir Maurice Hayward out-Haywarded himself. To fill the cup of nonsense to the brim the Home Member quoted with great gusto Mr. Jehangir Petit's opinion about Mr. Horniman. It would be very interesting to know since what time the Government have begun to entertain such high respect for Mr. Petit's opinions. We remember a time and that not very distant, when the Government held Mr. Petit's opinions in such utter contempt that some Officials actually left the Council Hall when Mr. Petit was delivering his speech in the celebrated Kapadia-Carter Case. Sir Maurice Hayward also naively asked in the Council whether Mr. Horniman would be an acquisition to this Presidency, if he were allowed to return. Does he mean to say that all Englishmen in this Presidency are valuable acquisitions and that this is a condition precedent to an yEnglishman's coming to India? The Home Member also made the astounding statement that neither the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India nor the Government of Bombay had anything to do with the question of Mr. Horniman's return and that it rested entirely with the passport authorities. Verily the Home Member must have taken the Indian Members of the Council as sucking babies considering the arrant nonsense he talked.

GOVERNOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

In conclusion I say that an awful responsibility rests on the shoulders of the Governor of Bombay. A gesture from H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson will suffice to put an end to the whole trouble. It is unfortunate that that gesture was not forthcoming before Mr. Nariman brought forward his ill-fated resolution. His Excellency could not be unaware of the depth of popular feeling on the subject and the demand that is made by a vast majority of the public for the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman. It is time that H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson should put his foot down and say to his colleagues in the Executive Council that he would not be a party to such a disgraceful business as refusing a passport to an innocent man against whom nothing has been proved in a Court of Law. If His Excellency really intends to govern the Presidency according to the wishes of the people, as he so graciously promised to do on the day of his landing on these shores, he should at once take steps for the removal of the ban against Mr Horniman.

Mr. G. K. Nariman then moved the following resolution;

That this meeting of Parsi friends and admirers of Mr. B. G. Horniman takes strong exception to Sir Maurice Hayward's personal attack on Mr. Horniman in the last Session of the Legislative Council; deprecates the attitude of those Indian Members who lent their active and passive

(Continued on next page.)

MR. MONTAGU'S BROKEN PROMISE

FAILURE TO MEET MR. HORNIMAN'S CHALLENGE.

A GRAVE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

Under the heading "Mr. B. G. Horniman's Case," the following letter of Mr Horniman appeared in the "Times" in Mail week:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will allow me to correct the statement contained in the telegram from your Delhi Correspondent, published in the "Times" of February 21, that I was "deported during the war." My deportation from India took place five months after the Armistice was signed, and whatever else there may be to say about it, it certainly had nothing at all to do with the war. The "Bombay Chronicle," of which I was the editor, consistently supported the cause of the Allies throughout the war. It did much to rally Indian opinion to the Allied cause, and was not seldom under the painful necessity of stimulating the European community to the exercise of an interest in the war higher than that of the profits to be made out of it. My personal activities were also directed to the same ends, so far as the war was concerned.

Perhaps you will allow me to add that I have repeatedly asked to be allowed the opportunity, either by an impartial inquiry or prosecution in the Courts, of meeting whatever charges the Government of India, or the Government of Bombay, may have had to make against me, in justification of the arbitrary act of removing me from a bed of sickness and summarily deporting me to England. Neither Government has ever offered any explanation, much less justification, of their joint action. The statements made by Mr. Montagu, then Secretary of State, in the House of Commons in May, 1919, have been shown to be false, but, with that peculiar sense of honour which distinguished Coalition Ministers, he has never withdrawn them. He refused my request for an inquiry, and broke his promise that he would send me a "considered reply" to the letter in which I challenged and refuted the charges he made.

I was deported from India under a regulation of the Defence of India Act—a grave abuse of a war-time measure. Since that Act ceased to have force, I have been excluded by the refusal of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—at the request of the Secretary for India—to issue a passport in my name. I think this raises a grave constitutional issue. The Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, when called upon to justify this refusal of a passport, said that he was "exercising on behalf of the King his Majesty's Prerogative in that respect." The King's Prerogative cannot be exercised in restraint of the liberty of the subject, and such restraint is imposed when the subject is prevented by the refusal of a passport from moving freely within the King's Dominions. The gravity of such restraint is enhanced when it is used to oblige a Government which is anxious to get rid of an inconvenient critic of its policy and acts of administration. It involves also the important issue of the liberty of the Press.—Yours faithfully,

B. G. HORNIMAN.

Southsea.

AN EDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The "Hindu" writes:—

The Reformed Councils have been put to many uses by their masters, the bureaucracy, but it was reserved for Sir Maurice Hayward to make of the Bombay Council a School for Scandal. As was noticed at the time when the resolution for the release of Mr. Horniman was debated, Sir Maurice's apologia was a mass of irrelevancies and what is amazing, a re-hash of one-sided tittle-tattle about Mr. Horniman's relations with his employers, put forth with a fervour and gusto worthy of a hen convention. That however, is not our present point. In his speech Sir Maurice put forth a novel conception of the duty of an Editor towards his correspondents which is of a wider interest than the mean-souled repetition of irrelevant gossip which he palmed off on the Council—with success—as Government's justification. Sir Maurice set forth as Mr. Horniman's great crime that, having published communications which contained serious allegations about the reign of terror" in Dadar, he refused to disclose the names of his correspondents and thus presumably denied Government the opportunity of making proper investigation and incidentally put them to the painful necessity of coming down on the *Chronicle* like a whole cartload of bricks. Unfortunately for Sir Maurice, editors have to observe a certain code of journalistic ethics. In this the bureaucracy has certainly the advantage over them for like corporations it has neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be saved. As the *Evening News of India* points out, "an Editor's first duty is to respect the anonymity of his correspondents if they desire anonymity preserved." In India where opportunities for official reprisals are numerous and of ingenious variety it becomes doubly a duty to respect the anonymity of men who desire to ventilate a public grievance. Concurrently of course it is the duty of the Editor to satisfy himself of the *bona fides* of his correspondents and to ensure that they do not exaggerate, distort or falsify the actual facts. That is one of the most arduous duties that can be laid on editorial shoulders for he is always liable to pay heavily for errors of judgment in that respect; but because of that certainly no self-respecting Editor can tolerate for a moment the throwing open of his confidential communications for official inspection. A free, independent and honest press cannot flourish under the conditions postulated by Sir Maurice. Co-operating with the Government to estab-

(Continued on next page.)

FIGHTING UNTOUCHABILITY.

SATYAGRAHA IN KERALA

PROCESSION ON PROHIBITED ROADS.

Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon wires from Erna-Kulam under date March 29:—

Indians will witness in a few days a truly glorious fight, one to establish the dignity of man and his right of free movement in public places. The scene is to be Vykam, an important Hindu centre in Travancore, Southern part of Kerala.

It may be a news to the outsiders to hear that there are public roads in Kerala which all men cannot freely use. It is a common sight to see poor men and women flying at the sight of the so-called caste men for the former's unapproachability and possible pollution of the latter. This curse of unapproachability which is even more inhuman than untouchability is peculiar to Kerala. The Kerala Congress Committee has, therefore, placed this item in the forefront of this year's programme. A strong committee with full powers have been appointed for carrying out the same. Till now the Congress Committee was engaged in general propaganda only. The new committee's programme includes special celebrations, procession through public roads, etc. When the Kerala Congress deputation recently visited Vykam where Ezhavas and Nairs predominate it was brought to its notice that certain public roads in the town were closed against Ezhavas and Pulliyas because they are only Hindus and not privileged to be caste men also Nairs the premier Hindu community of the place having been found amenable to the position of the Congress in this matter Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon on behalf of the deputation announced at the public meeting that a procession of caste and non-castemen would be taken along the roads. This announcement has evidently disturbed the official equilibrium. The officials in their over anxiety to anticipate their wishes of the Maharaja whom they suppose to be an orthodox Hindu have taken the initiative and got some Brahmins attached to the Siva Temple under Government management to prepare and present a petition alleging that the roads were meant for temple purposes only and that they have never been open to all people and that therefore if any non-caste people enter the roads a breach of peace might ensue. But these roads are in fact being maintained by the Public Works Department and freely used by beasts, birds and men of all description but not Hindus unless they happen to be castemen. So the fight that is to ensue is as well in behalf of Hindu prestige as in behalf of human dignity and right of free movement. Till lately nobody had reason to believe that any fight would have to be put up at all but rumour was in the air that Government was preparing to place obstacles in the way. Clouds were gathering thick in the horizon and the expected has happened. An order of prohibition by District Magistrate has been served upon Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon, A. K. Pillai, T. K. Madhavan and K. Velayudha Menon and the same is directed against Ezhavas and Pulaya prohibiting them from entering the said roads and has in this case resorted to his extraordinary power of injunction in emergencies under Section 144 I.P.C. The order states that he has reason to apprehend a breach of peace ensuing from a possible obstruction by castemen some of whom have petitioned objecting to the contemplating entry by Ezhavas and Pulayas into roads which they allege have never been open to all castes and that they would therefore resist any such entry. Apart from the fact of this petition having been inspired and petitioners themselves representing nobody it was on a most astounding and absurd claim that the Magistrate has felt called upon to issue the above orders using the extraordinary powers vested in him. This has indeed created a situation. The issue involved is great and the Committee rightly feels that it cannot surrender at the shaking of the official mane. The fight is no doubt taxing the slender resources of the Kerala Province but now that it has fallen to the lot of Kerala to fight out from its soil the great curse of India the Committee feels that it must unhesitatingly respond to the call of Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon, T. R. Krishnaswamier, A. K. Pillay, T. K. Madhavan Kelappannair, K. Velayudha Menon and others. Important Congressmen are already here.

DISOBEDIENCE.

There was yesterday an extraordinary meeting of the Untouchability Committee and it has been decided to disregard the Order and send volunteers in batches of three, consisting of two untouchables and one caste Hindu who would offer Satyagrah if obstructed in their peaceful and legitimate pursuit. Applications are coming in and Mr. Kesava Menon is personally attending to the careful selection of volunteers. Mahatmajee's message has reached in time and has had its effect on the situation. The public opinion is sympathetic though politically shy. Every one far and near, men and women are anxiously awaiting the morrow when the first batch is to proceed.

PT. MALAVIYA AND SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S MESSAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 29.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent the following message to the Thiyyas of Malabar:—

I am in sympathy with you and your fellow workers who are endeavouring to bring about the removal of the disabilities under which the Thiyyas labour in Kerala. But I strongly advise you all not to start at least at present Satyagraha or any other movement

(Continued on next page.)

PRESENT RENT ACT.

DEMAND FOR FIVE YEARS' EXTENSION.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a public meeting was held at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, on Saturday evening to consider the question of further extension of the Rent Act, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas said when the Rent Act was enacted in 1918 there were certain conditions which told hard upon the middle class people. Although more than five years had passed these conditions still prevailed and the lot of the middle class was not in any way improved. Besides the scarcity of houses, the middle class had to face a grave problem of unemployment at the present moment where many men were thrown out of employment owing to depression in trade. He therefore thought that there was more necessity of the extension of the Rent Act now than it was in 1918. He then called upon Mr. R. B. Paymaster to move the first resolution.

Mr. Paymaster then moved:—

"This public meeting convened under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay urge upon His Excellency the Governor-in-Council the urgent necessity of taking early measures for extending the periods subsisting under the present Rent Acts for a further term of five years having regard to the deficient supply of residential and business premises, quite inadequate to the needs of the evergrowing population of Bombay."

Mr. Paymaster said after five months the Rent Act governing the non-residential quarters will cease to exist and he regretted that no member of the Bombay Legislative Council thought it fit to bring a resolution recommending the Government to extend its operations. If this Act was not extended many charitable institutions would be affected. For instance private hospitals, dispensaries, chemist shops and schools would lose the present protection and landlords would again ask for fancy rents for these buildings. In Bombay there were 600 private schools and he apprehended great hardships to these institutions if they lost the protection of the Rent Act. In Calcutta this Act was extended by the support of an European member and in England the Rent Act was extended till 1923 and he thought it was time the members of the Bombay Legislative Council took prompt steps to effect an extension for at least five years.

POPULATION INCREASING.

Prof. H. L. Kaji in seconding the resolution said before extraordinary circumstances economic law should be set aside. The extraordinary circumstances brought about the existence of the Rent Act and the present situation was such that the population of Bombay was increasing and not decreasing. Some time ago he asked some of his students of the Sydenham College to study statistics for themselves by giving rounds to thickly populated places occupied by the middle class such as Girgaon, Grant Road, Tradeo and Kalkadevi and they visited 500 houses and enquired into the economic conditions of the occupants. They worked out the figures that those who occupied one room tenement paid 16 per cent of their income to the landlords as rents. But this was under the Rent Act but those who paid without the Rent Act was as high as 30 per cent of their income. This he thought too high as even Government charged only ten per cent rent to their employees for supplying quarters. He thought Government should extend the Rent Act not for five years but till they adopted a scheme of making every citizen a landlord of his own which was not impracticable. The houses should be built for use and not for profits.

Mr. S. N. Shivtarkar supported the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

UNDEVELOPED SUBURBS.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi then moved:—

This public meeting beg to draw attention of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to the undeveloped state of most of the suburbs and some portions of the City of Bombay and urge upon His Excellency the expediency of taking early steps for their development by means of providing cheap conveyances, lighting, sanitary, police and other amenities and such facilities as will encourage the people of Bombay to reside in the suburbs and thereby relieve the congestion in the city.

Mr. Trivedi said crores of rupees were spent by Government on reclamation and other development schemes but they did not spend a few lacs for the development of suburban scheme. If suburbs were developed and made habitable the congestion of Bombay would be to a very great extent reduced.

Mr. D. T. Engineer seconded and it was passed unanimously.

A Committee was then appointed to take all necessary steps and measures to give effect to these resolutions and the chairman was authorized to forward copies of the resolutions to the authorities concerned. The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

REFORMS IN RAJKOT.

ADMINISTRATION ENTRUSTED TO COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

KATHIAWAR, March 28.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and party left Rajkot on March 25th for Bombay en route to England. His Highness has vested the administration of the State in a Council constituted on a democratic basis. In recognition of the constitutional reforms inaugurated by His Highness Kathiawar citizens living in Bombay have decided to present him with an address on April 2nd with the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the President of the Bombay Legislative Council in the Chair. He will be entertained at a garden party on the following day.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Jubbulpore at 7-30 a.m. on Saturday. The arrival was public.

His Excellency presided at the Prize Distribution of the King George English School, Dadar, on Saturday afternoon.

Lt.-Col. T. W. Pragnell and Miss Bibby arrived at Government House on Saturday.

MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA AT AGRA

SANATAN DHARMA TO PRESENT ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, March 30.

At the cordial invitation of the local "Sanatan Dharma," His Highness Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga came here by a special train this morning. He was received at the station by the leading residents and a vast concourse of people from the city. As the spiritual head of the Hindu community His Highness was treated with great veneration. He was taken in procession to the United Mills where he will reside in "Jatnika-Bagh Kothi." At the railway station and 'en route' "Arti" ceremonies were performed and great enthusiasm prevailed. A band headed the procession and heaps of flowers were showered on His Highness from the house tops. The members of the staff of the Agra United Mills presented His Highness with an address of welcome which gave a history of the mills and their sale by John and Co. to the present limited company. The mills are a very important industrial concern and employ over 3,500 labourers. His Highness, as an advocate of modern industrialism, has helped the mills through their difficulties and has placed them under the personal supervision of two very able young gentlemen, Kunwar Ganesh Sinha and Mr. A. R. Davar. His Highness, whose genial personality inspired the workmen with new hopes replied to the address in suitable terms. The speech was loudly applauded. To-morrow His Highness will receive an address from the local "Sanatan Dharma" in Bulegung where all the bankers reside. On Tuesday he will be entertained at a garden party in the mills garden.

BHULESHWAR BY ELECTION.

MR. VENKATRAM'S MERITS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The By-Election of the Bhuleshwar Ward comes off to-morrow. Mr. Venkatram of the "Chronicle" is one of the two candidates. What are his merits? Briefly speaking, they are as follows:—

(1) He is a journalist, and one who has studied public problems with care and precision.

(2) He is an effective speaker and debater.

(3) He is a powerful critic of Bureaucracy and Autocracy.

(4) For investigations and report work he has peculiar insight and ability.

(5) He is out and out a Labourite, and will surely fight for the poor.

(6) His work in the Rowlatt Act days in the Punjab, his able reports of the Hunter Committee proceedings, and his loyalty to the Congress in periods of stress entitle him to receive public support; and we trust the voters of the Bhuleshwar Ward will try and capture him as their representative on the Corporation, where he will render a good account of his work. Yours, etc.,

LUXMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE,
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

20-3-24.

C. WARD BYE-ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 26th inst., I happened to read the remarks of your correspondent that Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, who stands as a candidate for the Bhuleshwar ward, is not so well-known a person as Mr. Venkatram of "The Chronicle." In reply let me say that the whole commercial community of Bombay, knows him as an active and energetic industrialist. He is a member of the Piecegoods Merchants Association, and for which he was elected to go in the Indian Merchants' Chamber. He was also sent as a representative in the Bombay Port Trust and the Referee Board. In spite of all this, he resides in the ward that should best elect him.

Therefore, the whole merchant community of Bhuleshwar ward, that has elected only merchants like Sheth Manmohandas Ramji, Sheth Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Sheth Hansraj P. Thakersey, Sheth Motilal Kanji, should elect as their best representative Sheth Vithaldas Damodar Govindji.—Yours, etc.

A VOTER.

Bombay, March 29.

FIGHTING UNTOUCHABILITY.

(Continued from previous page).

which might bring about a conflict between you and the authorities or caste Hindus who honestly believe their religion does not permit them to accede to your wishes. For it will increase the difficulties in the way of settlement. I intend to visit Kerala early in May to work prayerfully for the solution of your problems with the esteemed advice and guidance of revered Acharayya's and other learned and pious men and I have every hope the source of all light and life will help us to arrive at conclusions which will be regarded as satisfactory by the followers of all Sampradayas.

SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S MESSAGE.

Swami Shradhanand has sent the following message to the Hindus of Malabar:—"I hear that the Thiyyas tired of waiting for justice from you are ready for Satyagraha in order to win their God-given rights. It is a golden opportunity for the higher castes to expiate for the sins of the generations of their forefathers. What ignorance to think that Bhagavan Patit-Pavan temple could be polluted by the proximity of his devotees. Instead of thwarting them take them by the hand bow to the divine in them and Parama Purush will bless you. For our inhuman treatment of our suppressed brethren we have become a bye word among nations and by taking them to our heart we shall prove ourselves once more the true descendants of Rama and Krishna. That justice, unity and peace may once more reign in Aryavartha is the heartfelt humble prayer of Shradhananda Sannyasi."

MR. MONTAGU'S BROKEN PROMISE.

(Continued from previous page).

lish the facts may be a desirable thing. Sir Maurice may have some colourable justification for his outrageous proposition if he had put his grievance on that basis. But in that case the Editor and the correspondents are the best judges as to how far their purpose, the redress of a public grievance, would be served by a disclosure of the identity of anonymous correspondents. What appears to have happened in the case of Mr. Horniman however is that a peremptory demand for the names was made with explicit or implicit threats about the consequences of refusal. The *Evening News of India* apparently thinks Mr. Horniman was not justified in refusing his co-operation by persuading his correspondents to disclose their identity. It says:

"But there is reason in all things. The duty of the ex-Editor of the 'Chronicle' was, on the occasion in question, absolutely plain. He had made definite and very serious charges. It was to be presumed that he believed the truth of the information supplied to him and, when Government approached him to ask who were his informants, he ought to have communicated the fact that Government wanted to know the source of the information to that source itself, if the informers had really given their information in a public spirited desire to have abuses destroyed and wrongs righted, they would have been prepared to come forward and substantiate the charges. The fact that they did not do so and that the editor of the 'Chronicle' made no attempt to persuade them to do so, is 'prima facie' evidence first that the charges were false or at least doubtful and second that the motives with which they were made were tinged with a sinister hue."

On that point, we must repeat, Horniman as a responsible Editor was the best judge. He might have questioned, as he had a right to do, the chances of an impartial inquiry and in the circumstances apprehended that the only consequence of a disclosure would be to facilitate reprisals. He was prepared from that point of view to take the consequences. It was open and perfectly proper, in view of the refusal and the presumed consequent inhibition of further enquiry, for Government to put him and his correspondents to the proof of their allegations. It did not attempt that straight-forward course but took tortuous ways of revenging itself on Mr. Horniman. We have had strong Governments and we have had reactionary Governments but during the whole of the Horniman episode no Government has been guilty of such incredible meanness from the "willing to wound but afraid to strike" start under Lord Willingdon's auspices to the spiteful scandal-mongering of Sir Maurice Hayward's "defence." We are not concerned with that now dreary. But when an official spokesman presumes to lay down the law and the prophets on the question of editorial responsibility it behoves the journalistic world to sit up and take a little notice.

PURSE TO MAHATMAJI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Rastriya Stri Sabha has to be congratulated for having decided to make collections for presenting a Purse to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of Bombay. May I suggest to the Sabha to appeal to the various Congress Committees in Bombay to assist them in making collections? If the Sabha does not object it can also make similar appeals to other recognised public institutions like Swarajya Sabha, Bombay Presidency Association, Karnatak Khadi Samati, Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha the European Association (Bombay Branch), the Ben Israilite Association, the Students' Brotherhood, the Khilafat Committee etc. I suggest an appeal to all these institutions because the collections should be as wide and representative as possible and the sum to be presented should not discredit the fair name of Bombay. I would also suggest that all the collections however small should be duly acknowledged in the local press, in order to re-assure public confidence and a special day should be set apart for a "Paisa Collection" on a large scale, so as to enable even the poorest admirer of Mahatma Gandhi to translate his abstract sympathy and admiration into something tangible and practical. Gujarat means to present a purse of 10 lakhs and it will be a shame to Bombay if it presents anything less than that amount. Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, March 24.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union Lala Lajpatrai will deliver a 'public lecture' at the 'Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on "Young Citizens and their Duty in the Present Crisis", to-day (Monday,) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

An admission fee of 'four annas' will be charged. The proceeds will go to the Poor Students' Library Funds of the Union. Tickets can be had at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall from 5 p.m. (S.T.)

"LOST."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I shall be thankful to know if any one of your numerous readers has happened to come across my Gibbon's Roman history, 3rd volume, (Everyman's Library) which I have lost at Grant Road Station, 1st and 2nd class waiting room, last Thursday at 8 p.m. Much obliged if returned.—Yours, etc.,

J. AIYER,

23, Laksmi Building, Suparibag,
Parel, Bombay, 12.

"IRRELEVANT AND UNDIGNIFIED."

(Continued from previous page.)

support to the Home Member; and fully expects that the Governor of Bombay will respond to the demand of all sections of the people of this city, Presidency and country by endeavouring to remove the iniquitous ban against Mr. Horniman's return to India, or in the alternative give him an open trial in India.

Mr. Nariman said the resolution placed before them was very strong and had the virtue of truthfulness to such an extent that he thought no verbal rhetoric was required to support it. As regards the logical reasoning whatever was required had been supplied by their president who had given them a number of reasons. The public of Bombay would never rest until Mr. Horniman was brought back to Bombay and by means of his brilliant articles put new life into the city. He would request them to be non-violent not only in words, but not to wound the susceptibilities of any persons, for they had as much right to their opinion as those who had met there had. Mr. Horniman had been treated with scanty respect not from the point of law alone, but from the point of ethic, religion and morality. It was a monstrous proposition that Mr. Horniman was to be judged by his community alone. He asked them to unite together and wait upon the Governor in a deputation. Non-co-operators might have conscientious objections for doing it, but he asked them to join with the Journalists' Association and wait upon Sir Leslie Wilson and tell him that the whole country wanted Mr. Horniman back into the country and that he should be allowed to come back.

Dr. K. S. Patel said:—Mr. Horniman has been described in the Bombay Council as a dangerous person. Sir Phirozsha Mehta—uncrowned King of Bombay—another dangerous person—was the discoverer of this unique personage. India of that time, required the services of a strong man and not a mere puppet and for that very reason he was put at the helm of the "Bombay Chronicle." That Horniman was the infuser of the new spirit amongst the peoples of Bombay; that Horniman, a free fighter for the freedom of the press; that Horniman an humble servant of the nation; that Horniman—a friend, philosopher and guide of the overworked and the oppressed labouring classes; that Horniman—the life giver of the public life of that time. I feel that the Government is getting short sighted. Even the moderates of moderates of the present date were through irony of fate at one time regarded not only as persons dangerous to the State, but had the unique honour of being even overshadowed by the members of the C. I. Department. Zaghloul Pasha the modern liberator of Egypt, when he wanted some time ago to lay the case of Egypt before the Conference was refused the passport to Paris, being considered a dangerous man. To-day this very dangerous man has been the recipient of congratulations not only from His Majesty the King-Emperor but from the first Labour Premier of the British Islands. One would not be surprised if history repeats itself, and prophet or no prophet, I make bold to say that within a decade the same thing may happen with Mr. Horniman. The abstract policy of deportation is the most dangerous principle.

I am not a student of law nor by profession a lawyer, and I cannot say whether Government were justified in deporting Mr. Horniman according to either the letter or spirit of the law but judging from a common sense point of view one can say that to deport a person first without giving him any reasons and after five years of making that man suffer to give out reasons fictitious and frivolous is to hit a man below the belt. It is a distinct breach of Queen Victoria's proclamation—the Magna Charta of India. To preach in season and out of season on the purity of the British sense of justice is one thing, and to deport a man from his sick bed without giving him any reason under the protection of a war measure and promulgated to be used against the enemies of His Majesty is another thing. But here the same thing is being practised by one and the same Government "to fashion the doctrine with the varying hour." But what do we find now a days? People are deprived of their liberty under one pretext or another without any fair trial being given to them. We had heard enough of the Bengal Regulation III, Defence of India Act, Criminal Law Amendment Act, Seditious Meeting Act, but now-a-days without thinking that too much of a good thing is bad, our benign Government is telling us of the 'Pass Port Act' which was meant for the protection of a subject in other lands, but here used to prevent the people of our land from returning to their own land. Oh! Liberty! Oh Justice! How many crimes are committed in thy name! In the past days law and order were the plea of the tyrant for the curtailment of a subject's liberty. To-day we hear of discretion and prerogative for the curtailment of one's liberty.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster supporting the resolution said every Englishman thought that his home was his castle and loved his freedom as no one else did, and yet it was a matter of great shame to them that they could not do justice to a single man. It was a fine legal maxim that no man was to be punished until he was heard and yet Englishmen were themselves breaking that rule in the case of Mr. Horniman. They were all very sorry that a Parsi member of the Legislative Council should have voted against the resolution, but they also took great pride that it was a Parsi who had brought forward the resolution in the Council, and personally he was proud because the mover belonged to the same profession as that of the speaker. But who was Dr. Dadachanji after all? They could not say he was a leader of the Parsi community! He was an unknown quantity to them although he was in public life for the last thirty years and more. He was speaking neither for nor against the Government in the Corporation, but he was always in praise of the Commissioner and called him Maharaj. They must remember that Mr. Horniman pitted all his strength against Dr. Dadachanji and other Moderates when they wanted to have a memorial in the name of Lord Willingdon. Mr. Horniman on the other hand always fought for Indians against his own community to give them justice and he was deported out of his country. He thought the best way out of the situation was to bring a test case either in India or England and try the legality of the action, as the war was now over. The late Lord Chief Justice of England was in India and was doing illegal acts and they were all surprised that he was so backward in doing justice to a man now. Government were bringing forward all kinds of excuses to condone their illegality. Now that the war was over every man had perfect liberty to go where he liked, but Mr. Horniman was not allowed to come back to India. If anybody had suffered such an injustice for the sake of England there would have been an uproar in the Parliament but as it was only poor India the public in England were doing nothing!

DISSERVICE TO COMMUNITY.

Mr. Mancek Dadachanji said he had many occasions been to see Mr. Horniman when in Bombay at all times of the day and he would tell them that he was most courteous to him and kind. They were sorry for Dr. Dadachanji's disservice to the community and to the country in this particular case, although there was nothing to be proud of his whole career. Since then Dr. Dadachanji had given his explanation in the "Sanj Vartaman" in which he had said that if he were approached by any one he would have given his vote in favour of the resolution. It appeared to the speaker that the whole British community was afraid of Mr. Horniman, because he sided with the people of this country. The last words of Mr. Horniman when he left this country were for his servants whom he had left behind. He took nothing with him when he left India, unlike so many Englishmen who took away so much wealth from this country. Mr. Horniman was loved by his servants and his subordinates because he was kind to them, unlike so many Englishmen, and was never rude to them. He asked them to pray God that He may bring reason and justice into the minds of the authorities.

The resolution was then put to vote and passed.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala in proposing a vote of thanks said he would like to look at Mr. Horniman from two points, namely as a humanitarian and supporter of the Labour in this country. While the whole city was capitalistic, he alone was the supporter of Labour, and during every Labour struggle "The Chronicle" had always supported them brilliantly. He did not mean to say that "The Chronicle" was not supporting Labour now, but what he wanted to say was that Mr. Horniman rendered even greater services. Then again during the influenza epidemic in 1919 Mr. Horniman was always ready with his services to help anyone, and he had rendered great help to the public then.

AN AMERICAN OFFER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since my letter last December, I have received a lot of mail, telling me about the Indian Gods, but not a single cure for my deafness, and no one to tell me when and how I am to be healed. I make the offer in good faith, that any one, no matter what his God his religion, or anything else, that can make me hear, will get dol. 5000.00, if he but tell me before hand that I do hear. All that is necessary, if I do hear is to get the affidavit of the Mayor, the medical doctors, and five disinterested parties, and I will pay this sum, if I am cured. This is a chance for *bonafide* cures and is only for those who can establish a record. In this week's "Literary Digest," of New York, N.Y., U.S.A., there was an account of a Divine Healers meeting up in Vancouver, B.C., Canada, in which there were many cures, but after it was investigated, there were none. These investigations were conducted by the Canadian Government, by medical doctors, and others, and were *bonajide* investigations. The truth is that many so-called diseases are not diseases, but merely imagination. As to me being deaf, I will refer you to any one in this town, who knows that I used to hear in 1911, and that I do not now. As to me being able to pay for my hearing, if such should be my good fortune I refer you to the Presidents of both banks here, or to any one here. As to my willingness to pay, I will make out a *bonajide* agreement and deposit it with either banks, or in the court house, or anywhere else, which will preclude any chance of me getting out, if there is an actual healing. As to the impossibility of divine healing, Alexander Graham Bell's wife, was totally deaf, and no power on earth could make her hear. Her husband had millions, and had all the prayers in the world to make her hear, but nothing doing. No way to make the deaf hear, the sick recover, and I defy any one to make a single proof of the so-called miracles by any religion anywhere. This offer is open and above board to any one, anywhere, and if God is above nature, then God can make the impossible happen. As yet science, nor nature have not granted me hearing again, and I am waiting to see what can be done. Letters are now arriving at every post, and all telling me this, that and the other God is able to cure me, but there is no difference in my hearing since I wrote you last December.

I do hope that by some means, either scientific, or through some unknown means I may hear, and I do hope some one wil be able to get this reward, for I feel that money is not everything, and I would gladly be poorer with perfect hearing, than have what I offer without it, for I can easily get back more money, and I cannot my hearing. I thank you for publishing my offer, and hope that some way, somehow, that I will hear, and hear perfectly ere this year is out. With best wishes to you, and the people of India, and assuring you I am in EARNEST.—Yours, etc.

B. YORKSTONE HOGG.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR'S SALOON GRANT REFUSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Hon. Mr. J. Donald in reply to Sir George Godery said that the bill in connection with the New Howrah Bridge will be published for criticism when the sanction of the Government of India is received.

There was not much discussion at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council when supplementary estimates of the Government of Bengal came up for the sanction of the Council. These estimates were placed before the Council in the form of demands for a grant. In all ten such demands were made, five of which amounting to Rs. 3,07,000 were refused and the remaining five amounting to Rs. 11,15,500 were granted without opposition. The demands refused were in respect of the following heads:—Rs. 32,000 for stamps, Rs. 10,000 for the Governor's saloons, Rs. 30,000 for the Ballygunj Police Station, Rs. 73,000 for Bengal's contribution to the British Empire Exhibition and Rs. 1,62,000 for excess expenditure as to Bengal's share in the establishment of the High Commissioner in England. The demands granted consisted of Rs. 60,000 for excess expenditure under "Miscellaneous," Rs. 8,39,000 for revenue expenditure, Rs. 29,000 for irrigation, embankment and drainage works, Rs. 22,500 for the eradication of water-hyacinths, and Rs. 1,65,000 for expenditure in connection with the Mymensing partition works.

The only item on which there was some discussion was in respect of Rs. 10,000 required for the necessary alterations in the two old saloons of His Excellency the Governor, which were very uncomfortable. The Swarajists opposing this demand expressed their surprise at the necessity of having a saloon for a provincial Governor while the present Prime Minister and Mr. Gandhi could travel in third class. They thought that this demand showed a criminal disregard for the proper utilising of public money, and asked, could anybody blame those who liked to call this Government satanic? The demand was refused by a majority of four votes. Two days had been allotted for discussion of these ten supplementary demands, but the whole thing was finished in two hours.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday next when further discussion on demands for grants will be resumed.

PADROADO CONTROVERSY.

LAND-OWNERS' CONVICTION QUASHED.

The Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah disposed of the revision and transfer application presented by Mr. Basil D. Gomes, a landlord of Keoni near Andheri, against his conviction by Mr. K. G. Gunaikar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, at the instance of Rev. Fr. Fernandez, Vicar of Amboli.

The previous proceedings in the Bandra Court appeared in this paper some time ago. It is worth while to recapitulate them here. A dispute arose between Mr. Gomes and the Vicar regarding a piece of land belonging to Mr. Gomes and to which the Vicar laid claim as the property of the Church. An altercation took place in which, it is alleged, some pushing and blows were exchanged. The trying Magistrate dismissed Mr. Gomes' plaint and held that the Church's claim was "more maintainable" and held Mr. Gomes guilty of voluntarily causing hurt and criminal trespass and fined him Rs. 20 on both the charges.

Their Lordships in their decision held that the whole land claimed by Mr. Gomes had been allotted to him in the survey; whether that was right or wrong, still he was justified in claiming that he was entitled to possession and that the dispute between the parties was 'bona fide' in that the boundary of the land was not properly demarcated. They therefore set aside the conviction and sentence and directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded to Mr. Gomes. Their Lordships concluded that with regard to the two other cases pending before the Bandra Court they had better be transferred to some other Magistrate as the District Magistrate may direct and that as the result of their decision they hoped, nothing further would be heard of these charges.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

The Centenary of the Netherlands Trading Society was celebrated by the Bank on Saturday afternoon.

Invitations were issued to all the local bankers as well as to the Bank's constituents, both European and Indian.

Mr. L. J. S Leeuwen, the Manager, was "At Home" to all the guests and Mr. M. P. Pandya, the Chief Shroff, looked after the needs of the Indian clientele. Toast was drunk for the success of the Bank. The premises were bedlagged and business for the day was stopped.

In the evening a dinner was given at the Taj to which all Dutch residents of Bombay were invited.

THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The following are extracts from the Directors' report submitted to the shareholders in their sixteenth annual report together with the audited statements of accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1923:—

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

From the Revenue accounts it will be seen that the nett premium income earned by the Company, after deducting all re-insurances, refunds, brokerage, etc., amounted to Rs. 92,059-15-5. The income from Investments and Transfer fees totalled Rs. 26,332-0-11 and the balance of Reserve for unexpired risks on the 1st January, 1923, including the balance of Reserve for Fire Loss occurred in Princes and Victoria Docks in 1918 amounts to Rs. 37,031-5-2, thus making the total income of the Company Rs. 1,85,423-5-6.

On the expenditure side, the fire losses paid as well as outstanding at the 31st December, 1923, absorbed Rs. 37,568-6-5 representing 40.50 per cent. of the nett premium received during the year. The expenses of management with the Directors' and Auditors' fees and incomes tax for the year 1922-23 amounted to Rs. 21,841-13-3.

The Reserve for unexpired Risks on the 31st December, 1923, together with the additional Reserve of Rs. 18,394-0-0 now stands at Rs. 65,000.

The sum of Rs. 10,000 has been written off as depreciation in Securities, now fully covered, making the total depreciation Rs. 1,50,000.

As stated above, the aggregate income of the Company has reached to Rs. 1,85,423-5-6, while the total of the expenditure side from both the accounts comes to Rs. 1,34,010-3-8, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 51,423-1-10, which together with the last year's balance of Rs. 2,930-15-8 makes up the total Rs. 54,354-1-6. This sum the Directors recommend to appropriate as under:—

APPROPRIATION.

(1) For payment of dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. Rs. 2 per share absorbing, Rs. 42,206-0-0; (2) for payment of bonus to the Office staff, Rs. 1,000-0-0; (3) Reserve Fund account, Rs. 3,795-12-6; (4) Balance to be carried forward, Rs. 7,252-5-0. Total Rs. 54,354-1-6.

THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS WILL BE CLOSED ON OR BEFORE WEDNESDAY THE 30TH APRIL 1924.
A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

THE KUNDLEY POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.)

SHARE CAPITAL

AUTHORISED—

5,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 1,000 EACH	RS. 50,00,000
100 FOUNDERS SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH	RS. 10,000
	RS. 50,10,000
ISSUED	RS. 50,10,000
PAID-UP	RS. 5,10,000

LOAN CAPITAL

7½% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES .. .. RS. 50,00,000

ISSUE OF
7½% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES
OF RS. 1,000 EACH AT PAR.

PAYABLE IN FULL ON APPLICATION.

Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 32,00,000 have already been taken up or promised to be taken up, and Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 18,00,000 or thereabouts are now offered for subscription.

The Debentures are secured by the Trust Deed mentioned in the body of the Prospectus.

DIRECTORS.

MR. R. D. TATA, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, Director, Tata Sons, Ltd.
SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT., C.B.E.,
Currimbhoy Building, Outram Road, Bombay, Merchant.
MR. F. E. DINSHAW, No. 52, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitor.
THE HON'BLE SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, KT., C.I.E., M.B.E.,
No. 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Merchant.
MR. H. P. GIBBS, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, Director, Tata Sons, Ltd.

BANKERS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.

SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART, K.C.S.I.
MR. F. E. DINSHAW.
MR. N. B. SAKLATVALA, C.I.E.

SOLICITORS FOR THE COMPANY.

MESSRS. LITTLE & Co., Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOLICITORS FOR THE TRUSTEES.

MESSRS. PAYNE & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

TATA SONS, LIMITED, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

NAVSARI BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS

The Kundley Power Company, Limited was registered on the 5th September 1923 and was formed primarily with the object of carrying out an extension of the hydraulic works of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited and by means of the works to be constructed by the Company and the water storage thereby secured of increasing the hydraulic development of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited and thereby the earning capacity of that Company and of The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited. The Company is to participate with The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited in the increased earnings to be derived from the works of the Company.

The Company's Works comprise the building of a main dam and an auxiliary dam in The Kundley Valley near the village of Somwadi in the Mawal Taluka, of the Poona District, a tunnel connecting the lake to be so formed with Lake Willingdon at Shirawta, a pipe line from the forebay at Khandalla to the Power House of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited at Khopoli, the installation of an 8,000 K. W. Generating Unit with the necessary system of control in the said Power House, and transformers in the Receiving Station of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited at Parel in the Island of Bombay, with cables for distribution of electrical energy in Bombay.

The estimated cost of the Company's Works inclusive of land, construction, plant and preliminary expenses is Rupees One Crore.

The estimated yield of electrical energy from the Company's Works is 500,000 B. T. Units per annum the whole of which has been contracted to be taken up.

The whole of the shares in the Company's capital, with the exception of the seven shares taken by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, have been subscribed for and allotted to The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company Limited.

The estimated earnings of the Company are Rs. 18,00,000 per annum, and the estimated working costs, including depreciation and administration, are Rs. 5,00,000 per annum so that the interest on this issue of Debentures is amply secured, and the Debentures should form an attractive investment.

The Debentures which will be issued as Bearer Debentures are repayable at par on the 30th September 1938, the Company being bound to redeem at par Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 2,00,000 on the 1st October 1928 and Debentures of the like aggregate nominal value on the 1st October in each succeeding year down to and including the year 1937. The Company is at liberty to redeem the whole or any part of the Debentures on or at any time after the 1st October 1928 on giving three calendar months' previous notice of its intention to redeem.

The repayment of the principal and the payment of the interest on the Debentures is guaranteed by The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited, jointly and severally.

The Debentures carry interest at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum payable half yearly on the 1st April and the 1st October in each year.

The Debentures are issued under the power reserved to the Company by its Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association and in pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of the Company passed on the 7th September 1923 in terms of the Trust Deed mentioned below.

The holders of the Debentures are and will be entitled pari passu to the benefit of and will be subject to the provisions contained in an Indenture of Trust dated the 13th September 1923 and made between the Company of the first part, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited, of the second part and Sir Sassoon David, Bart., K.C.S.I., Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nowrojee Bapuji Saklatvala of the third part whereby the lands buildings machinery and plant belonging to the Company are vested in the said Sir Sassoon David, Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nowrojee Bapuji Saklatvala as Trustees, and whereby all other the property and assets of the Company (including its uncalled capital and undertaking) not so specifically vested are charged by way of floating security in favour of the said Trustees for securing the payment of the principal moneys and interest in respect of the said Debentures and whereby the due repayment of the said principal moneys and the due and punctual payment by the Company of the interest in respect of the said Debentures is guaranteed by The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply, Company Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited, jointly and severally.

Under the before mentioned Trust Deed the holders of the Debentures have the right to appoint a Director of the Company.

The following information is given to comply with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 —

COMPANY'S MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

(a) A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with the names, addresses and descriptions of the signatories and the number of shares subscribed for by them respectively, and setting out the number of founders shares and the nature and extent of the interest of the holders in the property and profits of the Company is attached to this Prospectus.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION.

(b) The Articles of Association of the Company contain the following Articles dealing with the qualification and remuneration of Directors.

104. A Director of the Company shall need hold no qualification.

105. The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rupees Seventy-five for each meeting attended by him; and such reasonable, additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company; and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine; and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine, and in default of such determination within the year, equally.

106. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a bona-fide resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation or for travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified; and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a Committee appointed by the Directors in terms of these Articles, and may pay the same.

128. If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of Bombay on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors), the Board may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Board, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided, and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

NAMES ETC. OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS.

(c) The names descriptions and addresses of the Directors and Agents of the Company are as appearing on the face of this Prospectus.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

(d) The minimum subscription on which the Directors were entitled to proceed to allotment was seven ordinary shares of the nominal value of Rs. 7,000. The Company obtained the Certificate of the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, under Section 103, that it was entitled to commence business on the 7th September 1923.

The full amount of the share capital of the Company has been subscribed and allotted, and the Ordinary shares therein are paid up to the extent of Rs. 100 per share, the Founders shares being fully paid up.

FULLY PAID SHARES OR DEBENTURES

(e) No shares or Debentures have been issued as fully or partly paid up.

VENDORS' CONTRACT

(f) and (g) The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited having its Registered Office at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, is under the Agreement of the 7th September 1923 hereinafter mentioned entitled to the payment in cash of Rs. 52,92,216 as consideration for the transfer by it to the Company of land acquired by the Vendor Company, in the villages of Somwadi, Rakaswadi, Shirde, Thoran, Javavali, Walwanti and Bhajgaon in the Mawal Taluka of the Poona District and of plant and machinery purchased by the Vendor Company for the proposed extension of its undertaking in the Kundley Valley in the said Taluka and District now undertaken by the Company and in refund of the ascertained expenditure incurred by the Vendor Company in connection with the proposed extension.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

(h) The estimated amount of the preliminary expenses of the Company is Rs. 25,000.

PAYMENTS TO PROMOTERS.

(i) The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, one of the promoters of the Company, is entitled to the sum of Rs. 52,92,216 mentioned above for the consideration above stated.

CONTRACTS.

(k) The following contracts which are or may be material have been entered into.

(a) Dated the 7th September 1923 (being the Agreement (a) referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company) between the Company of the first part, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited of the second part, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited of the third part, The Tata Power Company, Limited of the fourth part, Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nanabhoy Tullockchand of the fifth part and Jivaji Dinshaw Ghandy of the sixth part being a contract for the adoption by the Company of an Agreement of the 31st day of August 1923 entered into between The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited of the first part The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited of the second part, The Tata Power Company, Limited of the third part the said Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nanabhoy Tullockchand of the fourth part and the said Jivaji Dinshaw Ghandy on behalf of the Company then to be formed of the fifth part whereby it was agreed that on the formation of the Company the Company should acquire and take over from The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited the before mentioned lands, machinery and plant upon the terms and conditions therein mentioned and whereby it was agreed to form the Company under the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association under which the same has now been registered.

(b) Dated the 7th September 1923 between the Company of the one part and Tata Sons, Limited of the other part (being the Agreement (b) referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company) for the appointment of Tata Sons, Limited as the Agents of the Company.

(c) Dated the 13th September 1923 between the Company of the first part, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and The Tata Power Company, Limited of the second part and Sir Sassoon David, Bart, K.C.S.I., Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Nowrojee Bapuji Saklatvala C. I. E. of the third part, being the Debenture Trust Deed above referred to.

AUDITORS.

(l) The Auditors of the Company are Messrs A. F. Ferguson & Co., Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

(m) Mr. R. D. Tata, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. H. P. Gibbs are Directors of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, Mr. R. D. Tata, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. H. P. Gibbs are Directors of The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and Mr. R. D. Tata, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. H. P. Gibbs are Directors of The Tata Power Company, Limited. As such they are indirectly interested in the Agreement (k) (a) above referred to.

Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. H. P. Gibbs as Directors and Members of Tata Sons, Limited are directly interested in the Agreement (k) (b) above referred to to the extent of their respective interests in the remuneration to be earned by the Agents thereunder.

VOTING RIGHTS.

(n) Each share in the Company of whatever denomination confers the right to one vote.

APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

Applications in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Company's Agents Tata Sons, Limited, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, accompanied by the deposit of Rs. 1,000 upon each Debenture applied for. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Preference will be given in allotting the Debentures to applicants who are Share holders in The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited or The Tata Power Company, Limited.

INSPECTION OF CONTRACTS, TRUST DEED etc.

Copies of this Prospectus with the form of application can be obtained and copies of the above mentioned Contracts and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above mentioned Trust Deed and the form of Debenture can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time between the hours of 11-30 A.M. and 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time) on any week day not being a Public Holiday, other than Saturdays when the hours for inspection will be between 11-30 A.M. and 1 P.M. and applicants for Debentures will be deemed to have notice of the contents of the said documents.

Dated at Bombay this 27th day of March 1924.

REGISTERED OFFICE:—
Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

R. D. TATA
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY
F. E. DINSHAW
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS
H. P. GIBBS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

EXTENSION OF JURISDICTION AND VAKILS' OPINION.

Mr. Sohrab B. Dadyburjor, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Vakils' Association, in the course of a reply to a letter from Government re. the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court, writes as follows:—

My Association has carefully considered the provisions of the draft Bill to amend and I am directed to address you in reply as under:—

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT ACT 1882.

My Association approves of the Government proposal to extend the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. It appears from the draft Bill that such extension is limited only to certain kinds of suits, whereas other suits are still excluded. In the statement of objects and reasons, it is mentioned that there are two reasons for the proposed extension, (1) to relieve the High Court of the necessity of trying suits which should properly be cognisable by a Small Cause Court and (2) to afford litigants a cheaper and speedier mode of redress. In view of these proposed objects, it is difficult to see why suits of a commercial nature, wherein the subject matter is admittedly below Rs. 5,000, are still sought to be excluded e.g. suits for specific performance or rescission of contracts, suits for infringement of a patent, copyright and trade mark, suits for compensation for libel and slander etc. When Subordinate Judges with second class powers have jurisdiction to try all civil suits up to Rs. 5,000, there is no reason why similar powers be not given to Presidency Small Cause Courts Judges whose status is higher than that of second class Subordinate Judges.

My Association ventures to point out certain anomalies which have been found out in the working of the original Act. These are with reference to the powers of the Full Court under section 38 which powers are now exercised by a Bench of two Judges, to correct and revise all orders of the lower courts. As pointed out by Sir Lawrence Jenkins the powers of the Full Court are of the widest description. By technical rules of construction, it has been found out that the Full Court has no jurisdiction in respect of orders passed in (1) exparte decrees and (2) in ejectment proceedings. Originally from 1882 when the principal Act was passed, up to about 1892, the Full Court used to exercise jurisdiction in all cases, even in exparte suits. In 1895 an amending Act was passed and an explanation was introduced in the Act. Subsequently in 1898 the Bombay High Court in the case of Sunderlal V. Goorpersad (I. L. R. 23 Bom. 414) decided that both remedies under S. 38 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act and under 103 and 108 of the Civil Procedure Code existed and that they were not exclusive. The effect however of the new amendment has been that all orders and decrees in exparte suits are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Full Court by this amendment and the hardship is often felt when applications for new trials of exparte decrees are improperly rejected or when there are contested applications in execution of exparte decrees. On principles of general law it seems unfair to exclude these orders, when they are of a highly contested nature, involving intricate questions of law, and fact, from the revisional jurisdiction of the Full Court under Sec. 38.

Similarly the Full Court under Sec. 38 used to entertain application in ejectment suits right up to 1907 when the High Court in Ramkrishna v. Haji Dawood (I. L. R. 31 Bom. 259 decided that ejectment proceedings were not suits and Sec. 38 did not apply to them. It is therefore suggested that the defects pointed out above should be remedied in the present amending act.

One of the principal grievances of the commercial public of Bombay has been the high cost of litigation on the original side of the High Court. My Association strongly wants to urge on Government the desirability of providing means of obtaining justice as cheap as possible and I have to state that the scale prescribed in the amending Act is too high. The present Small Cause Court is already paying for its upkeep and is also a source of revenue to Government.

The administration of justice should not be considered a means of revenue, and in consequence the fees leviable should not be such as to put an undue burden on a party seeking the protection of the Court to redress his grievance.

The cost of filing a suit for Rs. 5,000 as provided in the Amending Act, would be Rs. 425 irrespective of the costs for process and pleader's costs. My Association is of opinion that the Court fee leviable up to Rs. 2,000 should be the same as at present (and they are already too high) and over Rs. 2,000 they should be charged on a sliding scale so that the total fee for a suit for Rs. 5,000 should not exceed Rs. 250 to 275 including process fees.

My Association also objects to the proposed levy of stamps on Vakalatnamas and applications and see no reason to change the practice which exists at present

If it is the intention of Government to transfer from the jurisdiction of the High Court all subjects which are properly triable by the Small Causes Court there are two classes of matters about which my Association would particularly draw the attention of Government with a view to avoid high cost of litigation in the High Court; these are (1) Insolvency matters wherein the estate is under Rs. 5000. (2) Arbitration proceedings.

In a large commercial centre like Bombay, arbitration proceedings in mercantile contracts should be encouraged as much as possible. It is, however, the common experience of merchants that arbitration proceedings under clauses in their contracts remain infructuous on account of the obduracy of one or the other party and the only remedy is by the costly machinery of a proceeding in the High Court. There is no provision in the Small Cause Court either to order an agreement for a reference to arbitration and to make an order of reference to the arbitrators appointed by their agreement, or when an award is made, to file and enforce such award, except when a suit has already been filed and agreement for reference has been arrived at with reference to the subject matter of a suit already filed. These powers are not applicable to the Bombay Court of Small Causes, with the result, that such arbitration clauses are ignored by interested parties and if they are to be enforced applications have to be made to the High Court on its original side. These powers should therefore be vested in the Small Causes Court in respect of all subject matters which are within its cognisance.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

REPLY TO MR. GUIDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Guider's statement. It is not an answer to Mrs. Hodgkinson's letter; it is a direct and definite attack on her, which ill becomes a Companion of the Indian Empire. Mr. Guider, has not ventured to reply to my letter, which appeared right below Mrs. Hodgkinson's! Let me deal with his statement briefly:—

(1) Mrs. Hodgkinson may not be a member. Her husband is. But let Mr. Guider note, that she is a public worker, and as such she has every right to criticise the affairs of a public institute.

(2) It is true, that we have not yet received a copy of the Report for 1923, nor a printed list of members.

(3) It is not Mrs. Hodgkinson, who is "perturbed"; it is evidently some members of the Managing Committee, who are really "perturbed" at the danger of exposure of their clever manouvers to shut out the truth, by raising the bogey of non-co-operators capturing the Institute! It is by this tactics, that European support was obained, and proxies were secured. Now, it is discovered by members, that proxies were obtained not so much to shut out the N. C. O's, for they are so few at the Institute, as to secure for the management unlimited powers of expenditure!

(4) Mr. Guider complains of "obstructive tactics" of certain members. Sir, out of 42 members present, only eight members, mostly office-bearers, supported Mr. Guider! And amongst the 34 members who opposed Mr. Guider, were Messrs. H. H. Sawyer (David Sassoon and Co.) C. M. Cursetjee, J. M. Antia, Juddah Solicitor, Nagindas Mehta, J. King, David, Bhesania Pleader, etc—not one of them is an "Obstructionist."

(5) Will Mr. Guider note, that the meeting is adjourned *sine die?*

(6) Mr. Guider says, that the Managing Committee has no desire to withhold any information. Will he please give inspection of books and vouchers of the last three years to the writer, who is a member of this Institute?

Now as regards the management of the Institute, I regret to state, that it is graceless, thoughtless and lawless, as will be seen from the following facts:—

(a) It is graceless, as the alleged Honorary Secretary has been positively offensive to some of the Hindu, Jewish, Parsi and European members, including a lady!

(b) It is thoughtless, for whilst floors are polished, tables and chairs are varnished, and the position of the lights is changed; there are no cupboards in the Reading Room; books are tag rags; and new books soon evaporate! Further an incredibly large sum of Rs. 1,500 was spent on a slight alteration in the garden! Rs. 400 has been spent on four lectures! and money is thrown away in stationery, printing and postage!

(c) The management is lawless, for though a vote of censure was passed on the Managing Committee by the General Body; and though the appointment of Jt. Honorary Secretary (Mr. C. M. Davar has been declared *ultra vires* by the General body of members, the Committee insists on having Mr. Davar as the Hony. Secretary, whilst the elected Secretary had been Mr. King! And, Sir, there is something more serious that has happened at the Institute, the day after the last meeting; and this is recorded in the Complaint Book by Mr. Bhesania, B.A. LL.B., as having been assaulted by the alleged Honorary Secretary on the Institutes premises for having criticised him at the meeting the previous evening. Sir, this writer put in a note and drew the attention of the Committee on the 17th inst. The Committee met on the 19th inst., and though to-day it is the 24th, no action has been taken so far! Will Mr. Guider answer the points raised in this letter? Let us see.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the letter of Mr. J. A. Guider—the President of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute—that appeared in your valued paper, presumably in reply to Mrs. Hodgkinson's letter published by you. I, as a member of the Institute, beg to protest against the reflection that he has chosen to make therein, on certain members present at the Special General Meeting held on the 13th instant. He has said in that letter that the meeting had to be postponed owing to the obstructive tactics of certain members. Now, Sir, I attended the said meeting and I emphatically deny that any of the members present indulged in any obstructive tactics, as alleged by Mr. Guider. We objected to the holding of the meeting, on a most important constitutional principle, which Mr. Guider conveniently shields from the public; and the very fact that so many as 34 members—out of 42 present at the meeting—consisting of Europeans, Hindus, Parsis and Jews—having held that the appointment of the joint honorary secretary by the Managing Committee was ultra vires, voted for the adjournment of the meeting *sine die*; conclusively proves that the allegation made by Mr. Guider, was unwarrantable, and that it was made with the object of throwing dust into the eyes of the credulous members.

As regards certain other statements made by Mr. Guider in his said letter, viz: that the managing committee has no desire to withhold any information or to suppress any figures, and that the members can vote conscientiously, uninfluenced by external propaganda; it is now well-known to the members generally how legitimate inquiries by members are, on many occasions, autocratically denied, and how persistently the propaganda of misleading the members and thereby securing their proxies, is carried on by some of the office-bearers of the Committee, and therefore the less said about such statements, the better for the prestige of the President of the Institute.

—Yours, etc.

A MEMBER.

Bombay, 27th March, 1924.

ABOLITION OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

WORK OF ANTYAJ SEVA MANDAL.

A Press Note states:—"Sixty-seven years ago a Mahar boy at Dharwar petitioned Government against the school authorities there who had refused him admission to the Government school. The principle involved in this case was the subject from 1856 to 1858 of close study by Government who laid it down that "although the Governor-in-Council does not contemplate the introduction of low caste pupils into schools, the expenses of which are shared with government by local contributors and patrons who object to such a measure he reserves to himself the full right of refusing the support of Government to any partially aided school in which the benefits of education are withheld from any class of persons on account of caste or race and further resolves that all schools maintained at the sole cost of Government shall be open to all classes of its subjects without distinction." In June 1923 a resolution of Government declared that no grants should be paid to aided educational institutions to which the students belonging to the Depressed Classes are refused admission on account of their castes." The intervening period between 1856 to 1924 much progress in the direction of the education of the Depressed Class has taken place. While in 1856 there were no Government schools for the depressed classes and private agencies had not begun to function for uplifting the lot of the "untouchables" to-day the number of children of the Depressed Classes receiving education is over 38,000 of whom 37,000 are in public institutions. Of these, one is in a College, 252 in Secondary Schools, 36,084 in primary schools, 31 in training institutions and 90 in other special schools. Enumerating reasons for this rapid awakening among the Depressed Classes, the Press Note says:—"In a Press Note issued by Government in 1915 dealing with the subject of the education of the Depressed Classes, it was pointed out that "Under this head are considered all those castes which are among ordinary Hindus regarded by traditions as untouchables.....Nor are there at present any signs whatever that the spread of western adjuncts to civilization are tending to break down the old ideas." The Note also referred to the "familiar sight of Mahar and other Depressed Class boys in village schools where the boys are often not allowed to enter the school-room but are accommodated outside the room on the verandah." Although eight years is but a tiny fraction of the centuries during which this custom of caste has existed in India, yet there are definite signs that the spread of democracy and the struggle of the Depressed Classes themselves towards a higher class consciousness, expressed in a desire for education, which places those who possess it on a certain plane of equality, are having their effect. In the Central Division it is reported that the practice of seating boys from the Depressed Classes in the verandahs of schools is now rapidly disappearing. The pupils sit alongside other castes in most Local Board and Municipal schools, except when these are held in temples or private houses. In the Northern Division, however, while there are unmistakable indications of sympathy for the condition of the Depressed Classes among the higher castes, the question of untouchability continues to be a keen one."

Effect of N. C. O. Movement.

Fortunately the Press Note does not fail to take note of the fact that the progress recently made in the education of the Untouchables is largely due to the Non-co-operation movement. "Undoubtedly there has been a great awakening among the Depressed Classes during the last few years," says the Press Note and proceeds to state, "In the Marathi speaking districts in the Deccan and Konkan this desire for improvement has been helped and fostered by the improvement of the other less advanced Hindu communities, while in the Northern Division the removal of untouchability has been made a plank in the more advanced political platform. It is, however, a fact that it is in Gujarat that the prejudice against these classes remains the strongest." Those who have observed from close quarters the eminently useful work carried on by the devoted band of volunteers unostentatiously working under the Antyaj Seva Mandal will have reasons to controvert the truthfulness of the last statement. Hidebound orthodoxy prevailing in Gujarat might have prevented the progress in the awakening of the Depressed Classes. But religious prejudices are steadily but surely giving way under the ceaseless propaganda carried on by political leaders and workers and sound and systematic way organised by the great institution of the Antyaj Seva Mandal. And now it will be hardly an exaggeration to say that no province in India has struck so stubbornly to the work of the abolition of untouchability as Gujarat. Gujarat had no doubt, the good fortune of securing ready advice and guidance of Mahatmaji as she had the singular advantage of indenting on the services of eminent workers like Messrs. Amritlal V. Thakker, Indulal Yajnik and Viththal Laksham Phadke.

Pioneer of the movements.

Before the advent of Mahatmaji to India there was a man in Gujarat who felt keenly on the problem of untouchability and who spoke strongly, whenever occasions arose, in favour of its complete eradication. Maharaja Cir Sayajirao of Baroda's efforts are conspicuous as much in the spread of free and compulsory education in the State as for the staunch and unyielding advocacy he brought to bear on the removal of the stigma of untouchability. Nothing has rendered the name of H. H. the Mahataja so popular in every house of Gujarat as his belief in social reform and practical measures he took to substantiate his profession into practice. Special schools for untouchables were opened in districts and villages where opposition was shown to the admission of the children of the depressed classes in ordinary schools. Encouragement was given to them by awarding them scholarships and in some cases free boarding and lodging. It was left to Mahatma Gandhi to extend this movement of the abolition of untouchability all over India so ably initiated by H. H. the Gaekwar in his State. "India is unfit for freedom till she swept out of her borders the curse of untouchability," thus Mahatmaji sounded the clarion call. But before he spoke so scathingly against this "stigma on Hindu religion" he had already admitted in his Satyagrah Asram a family belonging to the Depressed Classes. Even to-day when Mahatmaji fondly speaks of Lakshmi, the little "untouchable" girl his face lights up with the joy of satisfaction.

An ideal organisation

It was in 1917 that foundation stone was laid at Godhra for the work among the untouchables where Mahatma Gandhi at a meeting held in the low caste locality of the town at the instance of Mr. Amritlal Thakkar announced his intention of starting a school in the town for the low-caste children. In 1918 under similar circumstances one more school was opened at Nadiad. Both these schools were looked after and supported by the Gujarat Vidyapith. Later on it was decided that if Messrs. Indulal Yajnik and "Mama" Phadke undertook to make the problem of the depressed classes the mission of their lives the question of financing such schools and asrams would be tackled by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and the Gujarat Vidyapith. The question of the sinews of war having once for all been settled the difficulty of recruiting workers stared in the face of the principal workers. At a Conference of the prominent workers held in January 1923 a permanent organisation to be called Antyaj Seva Mandal was formed and its aims and objects laid down.

Pledged volunteers.

It was also decided at this meeting that one who pledged to work for the Mandal for three years on a nominal payment attending to the problems of the Depressed Classes was entitled to be enrolled as a member. The Mandal has secured 15 permanent members including Messrs. A. V. Thakkar and Indulal Yagnik who though attending to other humanitarian activities are enrolled as members for the profound interest they take in the Organisation. It is to the credit of the Mandal that high caste youngmen are coming forward to lend their services for the work thus performing penance for the sins of their ancestors and brethren in keeping a section of the Hindu Society away from the pale of human touch. As the following list of the permanent members will show the fire of social service for the uplift of the neglected depressed classes has kindled in the hearts of youths of the present generation. (1) Mr. A. V. Thakkar (Luhana); (2) Mr. Indulal Yagnik (Nagar Brahmin); (3) Mr. V. L. Phadke (Deccani Brahmin); (4) Mr. Ramprasad Vyas (Brahmin); (5) Mr. Chunilal Bhakta (Bhavsar); (6) Mr. Prabhakar Biharilal (Nagar Brahmin) (7) Mr. Hiralal Chakabhai (Christian) (8) Mr. Manilal Pandya (Brahmin) (9) Mr. Bakorbhai Mehta (Brahmin), (10) Mr. Sukhdev Trivedi (Brahmin) (11) Mr. Dahyabhai Naik (Brahmin). (12) Mr. Nandlal Thakore (Brahmin) (13) Mr. Manilal Patel (Patidar) (14) Mr. Chunilal Patel (Patidar). (15) Mr. Bhagwadprasad Pandya (Brahmin).

Institutions.

The Mandal conducts eight schools for the children of the Depressed Classes over and above maintaining four Ashrams where students are boarded and lodged freely, educated and taught small handicrafts. The Godhra Ashram possesses its own buildings raised out of the funds provided by the donations of the Parsee admirer of Mahatmaji, Seth Rustamji of South Africa. Weaving and farming are soon expected to be introduced. Though the Nadiad Ashram was not well availed of in the beginning by the people for whom it was specifically started, gradually the volunteers succeeded in creating deep impression on the people by their ceaseless work of rendering assistance to the sick and the needy, cleaning dirty streets, wells and tanks, etc. A striking success of the movement was noticed when on the Gandhi Jayanti day high-caste Hindus freely participated with the "untouchables" in the celebrations in the locality of the low-caste people. The Mirakhadi Bhil Ashrama is in charge of a Gujarat Vidyapith Snatak who is an Anavil Brahmin and maintains 32 Bhil students. Like other schools this Ashram also experienced difficulties in drawing students but soon the workers tided over this and similar hardships. The work of ameliorating the lot of the Bhils has been undertaken by the Bhil Seva Mandal working under the direct supervision and guidance of Mr. A. V. Thakkar. The Abrama Ashram, unlike other Ashrams, proved a success from the very start for the reason that the condition of the Depressed Classes in the Surat District is not so wretched as in the Panch Mahals. The Mandal has schools at Godhra, Varsoda, Nadiad, Lathi, Sarod, Dahod, Tranja and Mehmadabad and offers grants to schools at Vartej, Leindi, Lakhtar besides its maintaining dispensaries and undertaking work of digging wells, etc. The number of students taking advantage of these institutions is over 400 and expenses incurred are over Rs. 12,000. The budget for the current year lays down an amount of Rs. 26,000 to be spent in the uplift work of the Untouchables.

Difficulties.

A casual observer of the work done by the Mandal can but hardly get an adequate idlex of the difficulties facing the workers. The condition of the classes of people from whom the children are drawn is pitiably wretched so much so that several families of the Depressed Classes were known to subsist for days together on the flesh of the dead animals. The children are generally required to take care of babies at home or are sent out to collect pieces of bones which fetch them a pice or two in the market. The locality allotted to the Depressed Classes people for residential purposes is most insanitary in towns or villages and wells from which they draw water are nothing better than deep burrows which get dried in summer. Whenever a volunteer approaches the parents of children with a request to send their children to newly started schools the reply that they invariably receive is that they should better be provided with cords rather than that they should be deprived of the services of their children. A great work is being done in the direction of eradicating the drink habit to which these people are particularly subject by the peripitatic Bhajan Mandalis who move from town to town preaching against drink and relating interesting stories from the great Hindu epics. Another exceptionally great difficulty confronting the worker is the labyrinth of sub-castes even among the Depressed classes. There are untouchables even amongst the untouchables. A Dhed of the Surat District will not touch a Chamar from the same place while a Chamar will shun the touch of a Bhangi and thus the circle widens. It is not unfrequently that the workers had to start two or three schools for the "untouchables" in the same town and experienced greater difficulty in bringing all of them together than in bringing the Hindus to the untouchables.

Results.

It is too early to measure the results. That the untouchables are coming to their steadily but surely is the testimony of all who are competent to speak on the problem. Those of them who are educated in schools are coming forward to look after their brethren, cases have been recorded where the general public has evinced keen interest in returning "untouchable" candidates to Municipalities. A member of the Depressed Classes from Navsari is a member of the Baroda State Dhara Sabha while the papers report of the success of an untouchable candidate in the recent Municipal elections at Bulsar. Religious prejudicies which stand in the way of according equitable treatment to the untouchables are gradually disappearing as noticed from the instances of public wells and temples where doors are thrown open to all classes of people without discrimination. It will be no wonder if a period of next few years will see the last remnants of the curse of untouchability extirpated from the land of Gandhi.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

EDUCATION AND GOVT. CONTROL.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 28.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has approved by a majority of 29 against 7 votes the resolution of its Schools Committee requesting Government to take back to the Educational Department the teachers whose services have been lent to the Municipality.

This resolution is a step towards the removal of the Government control over primary education.

SOUTH INDIA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

NEGAPATAM, Mar. 29.

The South Indian Labour Conference was held to-day, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu presiding. Six thousand delegates from all centres were present. After the presidential address, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu moved: This Conference congratulates the Labour Party on its success in the recent election and its coming to power and prays that it may better the condition of labour all over the Empire. Mr. Natesan Mudaliar seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

BAREILLY RLY ACCIDENT INQUIRY

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 29.

The report of the official inquiry into the causes of the recent railway accident on the Ramganga bridge near Bareilley has been published. The Committee which was presided over by Major Lynch, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Lucknow, have unanimously found that the accident was caused by a severe and very sudden storm which caught the rear portion of the train while on the bridge and overturned the last five coaches. From marks on the bridge it was evident that the end vehicle of the train was the first to leave the bridge. The track was in perfect order and no vehicle was derailed prior to being overturned.

N. MALABAR DIST CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

CANNANORE, March 29.

Moulana Yakub Hasan, President-elect, Second North Malabar District Conference, arrived here from Madras by mail yesterday afternoon. He was received by prominent Congressmen of the town and was taken in a procession throughout the decorated streets accompanied by band and national flags. The Conference opens today at 3 p.m.

PRESENT DAYS EPIDEMIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, about three years ago, when influenza was raging all over Bombay and other places, then the epidemic of the day was influenza. Influenza passed away, Denghue took its place and played an havoc with the people. But now Sir, it is neither the influenza nor the denghue that oppresses the public, but the Bogus Overseas Recruiting Agencies. And who are their victims? Alas; both the educated and the uneducated unemployees of Bombay.

The way the proprietors of these bogus Agencies flatter, and receive money from the public by giving a guarantee as to securing a job for them, is simply charming and marvellous. To-day their Board appears at one corner of a street, and in a week's time the same Board can be seen at the further end of another street, and so on. The proprietors of these bogus Agencies are busy filling their purses and at the same time depriving the public of what little money they possess. Hence, I bring this to the notice of your readers to warn them not to be too liberal with their hard-up purses, and, at the same time, hoping that the Government of Bombay will care to take some measures to boycott these Bogus Agencies.—Yours, etc.,

'A VICTIM.'

A cattle relief fund has just been started at the Rajkot Civil Station to provide cheap fodder for cattle owned by the poorer and the middle classes. About 650 animals have received the benefit of the fund.—(A. P.)

Philadelphia.—The Central Pennsylvania bituminous coal miners have accepted the proposal to renew the present scale of wages for a period of three years.—Reuter.

The Talk of Bombay!

"Will Mr. Horniman be allowed to return to India?"

—This is the burning topic everywhere.

"Have you been to the SWAN SALE?"

—is another question that the good people of Bombay ask each other.

Just one visit will convince you why our SALE is so very popular.

AT SENSATIONAL LOW PRICES

COERZ CAMERAS, BINOCULARS, ART PICTURES,
ELECTRIC NOVELTIES, ELECTRIC STICKS,
ADDING MACHINES, TYPEWRITERS, CLOCKS,
DUPLICATORS, OFFICE TABLES, STATUES,
CHANDELLIERS, GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
SEE THE MAGIC BED.
SEE THE ELECTRIC CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
SEE THE PARISIAN DANCER.

"Everything that you may want at prices which everyone can afford"

Come To-day.

Swan General Trdg. Co.,

OPP. HONGKONG BANK, CAWASJEE PATEL ST. FORT. OPP. ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

A.A.S.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 29.

Lima Maru, Ohno, Kobe
Gantoise, Anderson, Delagoabay.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

March 30.

Shuja, March, Jeddah.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Gamaria for Karachi.
Steamer Garmula for Calcutta.
Steamer Sumatra Maru, for Kobe.

S. S. Lima Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Lima Maru, 4,297 tons, Captain Ohno, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Gantoise:—The steamer Gantoise, 2,363 tons, Captain H. J. Anderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Delagoabay, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, 1,951 tons, Captain C. J. Halls, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shuja:—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Shuja, 3,112 tons, Captain J. R. Murch, sailed yesterday from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 800 pilgrims.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, March 29.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Stumfels, 3837, Antwerp, N. F. L. Edward and Co.
3 Lima Maru, 4297, Java, 9-4, N Y Kaisha.
4 Devanha 4750, London, 9/4, M M & Co.
5 Alipore 3271 Japan, 9/4 M M & Co.
6 Taroba, 3657, Genoa, 8/4 M M & Co.
Jetty Khandalla 3289, Durban 2/4, M M & Co.
8 Jalapa 4386 N. Y. 3/4 Vol. Bros.
12 California, 10135, L'pool, 3/4, Graham & Co.
13 Cochrane 4484, Leith N. F. Graham & Co.
14 Argun Maru 4040, Kobe, 6/4, O S Kaisha.
15 Pilsna 4915, Trieste, 1/4 L. Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Japan, N F, O S Kaisha.
3 Barala 1899 P. Gulf, 2/4, M M & Co.
5 Tannenfels 1745, K'chi 3/4 Graham & Co.
9 Liebenfels 3852 K'chi 31/3, Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Gambhira 3396, NF, N F M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Garmula 3234 Kchi N. F. M M & Co.
C & R Muroron Maru 3757 Japan, 2/4, N Y Kaisha.
F Nagpore, 3226, N F, 18-4, M M and Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
K Shushtar 1718, N F, H S Shushtary.
Piave, 4634, NF, Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delfa due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledoniadue about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naledra due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa, due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Venice (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 18th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS.

March 29.

S. S. California for Liverpool:—100 bales wool, K Esmail, 100 bales Hemp F & F, F P Campbell and Co, 1000 cwts myrabollam, F P Campjee, 147 bales cotton, Rallí Bros, 9 bales cotton, Gill and Co, 22 bales wool Meyer Nissim, 120 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 23 bales wool, S Gambherchand, 3 bales wool, Bombay Co, 12 cwts Hardware, Indian Commercial Bank.

For Marseilles:—40 cwts Gum Alibharnum, G Yakubally.

For Glasgow:—2000 cwts Myrabollam, F F Campbell and Co, 50 bales Hemp, S Permanand.

For Sierra Morena for Barcelona:—1000 bags Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 1200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 100 cwts cotton, B Cursondas.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly, K Thakker and Co, 1000 cwts Myrabollam, B Danji and Co.

S. S. Tannenfels for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 9 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal.

For Hamburg:—158 bales oily cotton fly, Birla Bros, 100 bales Wool waste, Birla Bros, 37 cwts Gum Olibanum, G Kakubally.

For Rotterdam:—21 bales cotton fly M Chandulal, 61 casks Goat skin, E A Rahman

S. S. Cochrane for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co

For Leith:—1000 cwts Groundnut oil cake, N V Valmolmed.

S. S. Taroba for Genoa:—1000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 55 bales cotton, M Amarsey, 62 cwts Gum Olibanum, G Yakubally.

For Constantinople:—1 bdle carpets of woollen and cotton, H A H Larifa, 86 cwts Mendi Powder, A Cl. Ejel.

S. S. Devanha for London:—30 cwts Condiment, M Punjaji, 200 cwts Kurdaseed, A Durst and Co, 5 bales Lamb Skin, M & Md. S Kapur, 5 bales Goat skin, E A Rahman, 2000 cwts Linseed, M B Kaisha.

For Antwerp:—12 bales Hemp, H Ramjivan.

S. S. Jalapa for Philadelphia:—30 cwts Goat skin, Deccan T Co, 58 bales Goat skin, Deccan T Co.

For New York:—600 lbs Sheep Casing, S M H Kadarbux.

S. S. Pilsna for Trieste:—57 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S. S. Malwa for London:—9 bdls Lamb skin, 300 C A Karim, 15 cwts Suxonica I D Bandewadekar.

S. S. Cyrsia for Piraeus:—10 cwts Gum Olibanum, E D Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Navigator for Dieppe:—15000 cwts Limsted, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Nagaraja Maru for Hongkong:—125 cwts Gum Arabic, A Abdulla, 50 cwts Gum Bysobie, A Abdulla, 95 cwts Shankoms, A Jamalbhoy.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S. S. Kylik Maru for Kobe:—575 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Arjun Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

IMPORTS.

March 29.

S. S. Matiana from London, Agents British India S. N. Company 1,000:—60 bags of Cement, 100 cases Wincarnis, 50 cases Gripe Water, 58 cases Vibrona, 45 cases Toilet soap, 11 cases oil stores, 20 cases Whisky, 15 cases Lemon Squash, 67 cases Beer, 30 cases Gin, 18 cases Drinnantine, 11 cases Dry Colour, 150 bdls drums Sheets, 10 Drums Asthe Ink, 40 drums Paint, 39 cases Paint, 2807 kgs Paint, 10 cases corn flour, 40 cases Tanned fish, 85 cases Castor Oil, 100 cases Tinned Salmon, 15 cases Tinned Sardine, 2 cases Photo Plates, 10 cases Mineral water, 20 cases Sukar, 27 cases Confectionery, 45 cases Colour, 10 cases Plaster of Paris, 25 cases Cordial, 28 bales second hand cloth, 10 bags Button Beams, 12 cases Cyder, 22 cases Vinegar, 30 cases Cells, 100 kegs Litharge, 40 cases Water proof Cement, 3 cases wine, 10 cases Milk Food, 40 cases Medicines, 80 Drums Linseed oil, 20 Drums Spirit Varnish, 10 Drums Lubricating oil, 50 bags Aspitas Boiler, 50 cases Prepared Chalk, 25 cases Oil Varnish, 100 cases Lime Juice, 34 cases Drapery, 80 cases Cigarettes, 15 cases Sauce, 110 Rolls Rabroid Roofing, 20 bags Lead wool, 50 D/bags Carbonate of Soda, 150 bags Broken Tiles, 50 bags Earthenware Tiles, 400 bags Dogspike, 36 bdls cotton, 25 cases Ironist flooring, 92 cases Distance Reeves, 92 cases Keys, 140 cases Champagne Wine, 200 cases Naphtaline balls, 13 bales Paper, 11124 Sleepers, 129 Galvanesed plates.

S. S. Dandolo from Venice, Agents Venice Steam N. Company:—15 cases woollen goods.

From Trieste:—12 cases Liquors, 100 brls Cement, 19240 bags sugar.

From Spalto:—500 brls Cement.

From Gibraltar:—20 cases Butter.

S. S. Alfred Noble from Hamburg, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—262 bales paper, 10 cases paper, 190 cases Pharmaceutical Goods, 32 brls Selmonie subl, 30 cases Borax Acid, 17 cases Post Cards, 59 cases Slates, 22 Lead Tins D/s Chloride of Zinc, 278 cases Brass Circles, 89 bdls Brass Circles, 172 Copper Sheet, 40 D/bags Epsom Salt, 22 cask Dry aniline colour, 241 cases Dry aniline Colour, 12 cases Cotton, 100 cases Aniline Salt, 285 pkgs Hur. Lanterns, 25 bdls Hur. Lanterns, 350 bdls Yellow Metal Sheet, 796 cases Dyeing material 35 kgs Dyeing material 186 iron D/S Dyeing material, 25 cases Earthenware, 25 cases Enamelledware 132 bales Strawboards, 200 casks Sodium Sulphite, 40 cases Beer, 30 drums Beer, 88 drums magnesium Chloride.

From Gottenburg:—3934 bdls Plated boards, 2153 bdls acitbag, boards, 256 rolled plated sheet, 240 bdls Sadashe Rolled plated sheet, 99 Reels Paper, 155 bales paper, 136 bales Newspaper, 36 bales Wrap paper 1380 cases matches in Zinc, 19 bales Pure swadisht Kraft paper, 10 drums carbide of Calcium, 158 cases Petroleum Stoves, 68 cases oil cooking Stoves, 600 cases Empty match boxes, 275 cases Splint, 185 Skillet, 28 cases Chlorate of Potash, 29 cases Cherry Brandy Hearting, 30 Pcs milk cans.

S. S. Nagpore from Kobe, Agents M M & Co:—35 cases Celluloid ware, 36 cases Stationery, 10 cases cotton goods.

From Singapore:—300 bags sago flour.

From Colombo:—100 cases Condensed milk, 10 cases Sactogen, 100 cases Lemos, 50 cases Canned fruit, 15 cases Tinned dripping, 120 cases Jam, 90 Pipes Tallow, 104 casks Tallow, 30 casks M Tallow, 10 boxes Gold, 2 boxes gold Bullion.

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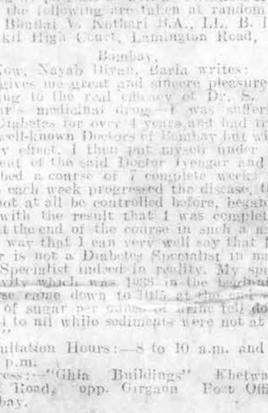

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CAUSE LISTS.

(MONDAY, March 31.)

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2144-23—Smethan B and L. Keshaolal Hemchand v Thakkar Shamji Hurgovindas and ors, Morwanji K and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

264-24—Malvi M R and Co, Bhurmal Shripai v Sha Bhanji Karamsey and ors, Madhowji and Co.

3261-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ranjiwan Gajanand v Chunilal Ratanlal, Vachha and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

3171-21—Little and Co, Astan Mordak Dossa v Gulam Hussein Habib and Co, Mehta L and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4337-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassum v Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy and ors.

3623-23—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Manchubhai v Bejon J Edulji and anr.

5036-23—Pandia and Co, Diwarkadas Gordhandas v Ibrahim Adamji and anr, Dastur and Co.

5077-23—Mahbhai J and M, Fazalbhoy Jiwaji Alibhoy v Mahadeo Gopal Bidiwalla and anr, Shah and Co.

31-24—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay v Haji Essa Haji Haroon, Daphtary F and D.

307-24—Pandia and Co, Jai Loong Hug Ker and Co v Gulamali Vali Essa, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

308-24—Pandia and Co, Dr Bhimjibhoy Dadabhoy Mistry v Hormusji Gazdar and ors.

327-24—Motichand and D, Fidaally Husanally Jehangir Cawasji Mistry, Wadia G and Co.

392-24—Craigie B and C, Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau, M Jamsetji and Sons, Chubb and Co.

393-24—Motichand and D, Tyebbhai Abdul Hussein, Kaderbhoy Essaji, Chitnis K and M.

394-24—Mulji Th and Co, Hanmanti Erappa Yellubai widow.

4711-23—Vachha and Co, Hirachand Easturchand and another, Mulchand Budhsen Kulphiwalla, Pandia and Co.

183-24—Jamsedji R and D, Adamalli Alibhoy Rachael Moses Payne and Co.

193-24—N C Dalal and Co, Bhagwandas Hurgomandas and others, Khatri Madhowji Adamji, In Person

283-24—Payne and Co, Haji Usuf bin Ali Saggh v A C De Souza.

121-24—Jamsedji R and D, Godavaribai wife of Shanker Nana v Bai Jinabai widow Atisha and ors.

1412-23—Umvalla P and P, Noormahomed Suleman Moosa v Haji Cassum Hatia Hahi and ors.

334-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v Dossabhoy Maganlal.

187-24—Captain and V, Rehimbai wife of Mahomed Ahmed v Haji Usman Valli, Tyabji D and Co.

523-24—Shah and Co, Moolchand Hemraj v Bomanji Muncherji and Sons.

530-24—Shomrao M and H, Vamanrao Bhai Thakur and anr v Bai Husseinbai widow, Mulla and M.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR JUDGMENT.

1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co, K G Sriman Vedan v Mathar Tunbee Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co, Asan and D.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1233-22—Ferreira and V, Haridas Lalji v Govdhandas Thakersey and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

170-23—Raghbaya N and Co, Vallabhdas Narangji Dalaj v Wamanrao Gunpatrao Phida and another, Chhabib and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

2959-21—Mulji Th and Co, Liladhar Mulchand v Pirojshah K Bamji, Kanga and S.

3021-21—Mehta L and Co, Rupaji Dolaji and Co v Bai Sakerbai widow and ors, Vachha and Co.

3043-21—Mulji Th and Co, Makabhai Parpia and Sun v The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd, Payne and Co.

3123-21—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Mills Ltd v Girdhardas Gordhandas, Mehta L and Co.

3163-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Kantilal Dulebhdas, Motichand and D.

3165-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v M Kunji Kadri, Mirza and M.

3218-21—Tyabji D and Co, Jagmohandas Harilal and Co v Bhogilal Ranchoddas and Co, Khandwalla and Co.

3221-21—Pandia and Co, Ramjiwan Nevetia v Gopaldas Virji, Dallas and Co.

3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Worah and Co v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.

3285-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sitaram Shroff and Co v Abdulalli Jiwaji Paint, Khandwalla and Co.

3301-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar v Harvas Dama, Tyabji D and Co.

3322-21—Malvi M R and Co, Zulekhabhai Ibrahim Haji Gany Karim and anr, Matubhai J and M, Nanu H and Co.

3072-21—Thakoredas and Co, Hamir Maulabaksh v Kursum daughter of Karim and anr, Mansuklilal H M and Co.

3149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswant Vadilal v Chhotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Laudina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.

1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Walji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3135-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Chimanlal Budhardas v Shah Mohanlal Bhagwandas, Amin and D.

3138-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugur v Premji Mulji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

3148-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Thakarsidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.

2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co v Vallabhdas Purshotamdas, Edgelow G W and Co.

2254-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chaturbhuj Kalbhanji Thakar and others, Jan Mahomed Karim, Edgelow G W and Co.

2123-21—G B Pandya, Harnarayen Umedram, Jan Mahomed Karim Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR, JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

1060-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratilal Lakmichand Khokhani v Kaku Hirji Khetsy and anr, Captain and V.

618-24—Captain and V, Reynolds and Gibson v Rustomji A Cooper, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

144-21—Payne and Co, Ardeshir H Mana v Mrs Flora Sassoon, Wadia G and Co.

616-21—Motichand and D, P Mansingh and Co v Jivanlal Manilal, Purnanand C and J.

684-21—Forbes and Co, Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazi v Bai Dhanbai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.

737-21—Madhowji and Co, Bapoji Pitamber v Lakhmidas Malji, Surveyor and Co.

743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chunilal Gordulal, Kanga and Co.

758-21—Mulla and M, Mithabhai and Co v C Framji and Co, Dallas and Co.

765-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co Ltd v Vishram Manji Dastur and Co.

782-21—Motichand and D, Trivedi and Co v Janmadas Hariprasad and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

803-21—Pandia and Co, Dessy Harpal v Umarji Esmailji, Amin and D.

811-21—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor v Kasturbhai Lalubhai Patel and Bros, Mahabhai J and M, Amin and D.

869-21—Shroff and V, Mansingh Sheoprasad v Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiralal and Bros, Madhowji and Co.

873-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chhozmal and anr v Kanialal Bansilal, Parmanand C and J.

1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsey Ratansy and ors v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.

2607-20—Dubash and Co, Chimniram Motilal v Ratanlal Bapulal and anr, Motichand and D.

2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thackersy v Kasim Rahamat Chakavalla and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

2639-20—Mehta L and Co, Vellaji widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.

2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manchal v Abdul Sakur Valimahomed, Dastur and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Bawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bavanidas Tekchand v Zoharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-12—Re Abdul Hussein Abdul Tyab M. Mulla and M. Abdullabhai Seragally and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul H M, Motichand and D.

26-12—Re Balaram Kashinath, D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow v Bahlmai alias Saraswatibai, Sindham B and L.

14-19—Re Sunderrao Kothare, Nanu H and Co, Sumatibai widow v Ganpatrao S Jayakar, Pandia and Co.

16-20—Re Jamasi Sorabji, Captain and V, Tehmina Jeswanji Sorabji A v Temulji S Anklesaria, Rustomji and G.

10-21—Re Haridas Pragji, Motichand and D, Bai Mongibai widow v Pragji Dayal Heeriani, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

Re Indian Companies Act and Re. Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co Ltd (in liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G, N H Moos (Applicants) v Frank H spaull and ors (Respondents), Mahbhai J and M, Malvi M R and Co, J H Wallace and Co., Manchershaw and N, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and Co, Thakordas and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT (IN COURT).

S C Cl 2306-22—Burjor and Co, Patel Javrej Lalubhai Jamnadi Luximdas and ors.

3873-22—[illegible] K and Co, Vallabdas Ranchordas Raghavnarayen Dudhanal [illegible] and Mulla.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT).
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2107-23—Daphtary F and D, Mafatlal Gagalbhai v Karani and Co a firm, Motichand and D, Bhaishanker K and G, Part heard.

L C 2288-23—Motichand and D, Karani and Co a firm v Mafatlal Gazalbhai and anr, Daphtary F and D, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

473-18—Payne and Co, The Bank of Baroda Ltd v Gulam Baba Sons and Wvg Co Ltd and ors, Madhowji and Co.

5155-23—Payne and Co, Framroze Edulji Dinshaw v R W T Corbett and anr, Craigie B and C.

140-19—Mathbhai J and M, Haji Sulemanji Shustary and Co v Captain E Okuba, Payne and Co.

124-16—Mehta D and L, Amtulabad v Khatimbai widow and ors, Parmanand and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

1934-16—Madhowji and Co, Rakabhai alias Bhimji Purshotam v Hargovan Kunji and anr, Mulla and Mulla, Bhaishanker K and G, Mehta L and Co.

S C Cl 1321/1073-19—Mulla and Mulla, Narandas Dharamsey and ors v Framroz son of Narandas Mulla, Merwanji K and Co.

1899-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Madhowji Koolchand a firm v Narandas Dharamsey and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Madhowji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

2729-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhanji Haji and Co a firm v Narandas Rakubhai a firm, Madhowji and Co, Bhaishankar K and G.

3243-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Meghji Jivanji v Narandas Rakubhai a firm, Dubash and Co.

900-21—Madhowji and Co, Dwarkabai Vedantam v Ginda Kurpal and ors, Mehta L and Co, Kanga and Co.

2685-20—Matubhai J and M, Dadr Jehangir Billimoria v Goshami Maharaj Shri Dwarkesh Lalji Shri Vallabh Rayaji Maharaj, Eggelow G W and Co.

5151-21—Dabholkar and J, Rehimbai widow and ors v Raj Hurbai widow and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Craigie B and C, Captain and V.

748-17—Raghavayya N and Co, Peruri Venkata Raju Gopalam v Peruri Vishwanatham and ors, Raghavayya N and Co.

1340-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Mathuradas Morarji a firm, M B Chothia and Co.

1091-17—Mulji Th and Co, Kalidas Nathubhai v Narmadashanker Harjiwan and anr, Hiralal and Co.

2156-19—Thakoredas and Daru, Bai Fatma v Abdulla Mowji and Co a firm and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Thakoredas and Daru.

1922-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Bhimji Balwant and Co a firm v Gordhandas Narandas a firm, Payne and Co.

3063-19—Surveyor and Co, Chotalal Anabalal and anr v Bhagwandas Gocouldas and ors, Payne and Co.

967-19—Manchersha and Nor, Manilal Valji v Hathibhai Ishwarbhai and anr, Motichand and D.

916-21—Motichand and D, Madharji Dayal a firm v Hurjiwan Purushottam a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1089-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hasonmia Kamaddin and Son a firm v Aodessi and Co a firm, Soonderdas and Co, Shomrao M and H.

2812-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshottam a firm v Chandulal Manilal a firm, Forreira and Val.

2650-19—N C Dalal and Co, Gocouldas Raoli a firm v Padamsey Damchar a firm, Jamshedji R and D.

REFERENCES.

I. A. Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.

I. A. Ref 39-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.

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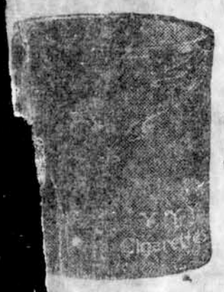

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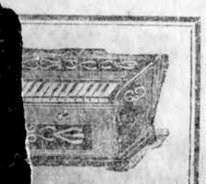

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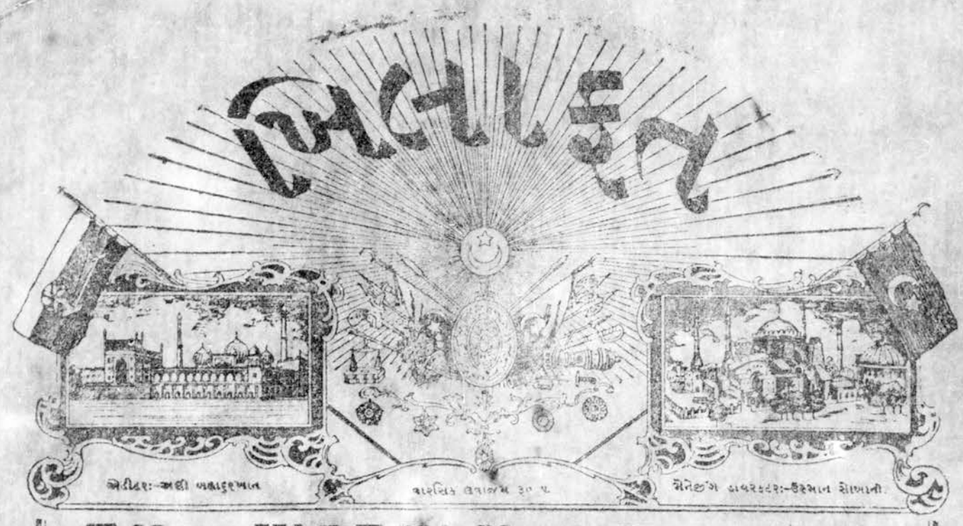

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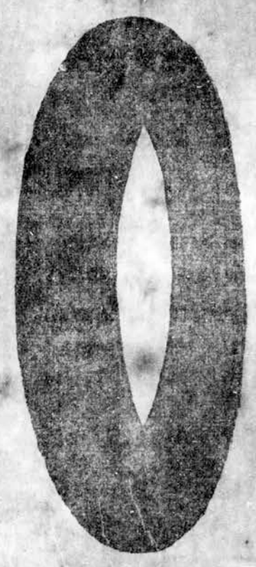

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SIZES.	TYRES	TUBES.
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